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United States of Africa Urged for British Areas

Rome's Ethiopian War Gives New Impetus to Old Scheme

Racial Problem

Return of German Mandates Stirs Opposition Among Citizens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The vision of a United States of Africa linking all British territories on the "Dark Continent" is believed here to have received a fresh impetus as a result of the Italian aggression in Ethiopia.

Common defense needs are seen here as the strongest propellant to this movement. Already under the shadow of the Duce's military exploits in East Africa, the northern and southern extremities of the continent have turned to Britain to consolidate their defenses.

North and South

In the north, Egypt is ironing out her last remaining differences with Britain. In return she is providing the British fleet with a new base at Alexandria against possible Italian encroachments from Libya and Ethiopia.

In the south, the Union of South Africa, Africa's biggest and strongest nation, has sent its Defense Minister to London to elaborate far-reaching defense plans with the British Government.

Preceding the Ethiopian tragedy have been several trends toward regional unification. Thus for many years, the possibility of a United States of East Africa has been ventilated. This would have been a federation of the two British colonies of Kenya and Uganda with Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa under British mandate since the World War. More recently, Northern and Southern Rhodesias have been getting closer together. The latter, too, is on very friendly terms with the Union—there has even been talk of a federation—and has discussed defense possibilities with Pretoria.

Racial Problem

Yet another factor driving the "whites" together in Africa is the feared repercussions among the native races which may follow the Ethiopian collapse. There is also the possibility of the Duce raising a huge native army in Ethiopia. In an interview recently, Sir Abe Bailey, South African gold and diamond magnate, declared that the "organization of the Negro races by the powers of Europe into conscript armies will in the end prove more disastrous to Africa and to the world at large than slavery itself, and it may prove even more difficult to stop. The conscription of black peoples by white governments is a revival of slavery in its most dangerous and subtle forms."

So when Mr. Oswald Pirow, South African Minister of Defence and Railways, arrived here in June to talk about imperial defense, he found attentive ears in Downing Street. These conversations were a sequel to the talks in Cape Town with Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defense, returning from an Empire tour.

Congo Frontier

If Britain's frontier is on the Rhine, then in the South African view the Union's defenses lie on the Congo. That presupposes far-reaching plans for the defense of a large part of Africa, from the Cape, north to the Great Lakes and the Ethiopian borders. Apart from its exposed seaboard, geography is on the side of the Union against air attacks. But so were the lands of the Negus—until the Duce's long-range bombers proved otherwise.

Speaking at Kroonstad in June, Gen. Jan C. Smuts said that the Union did not possess "a single ship that could ward off those aircraft carriers that could land enough airplanes on our shores to wipe out our large cities in a few hours. When I refer to such a possibility," he added, "I am not referring to an imaginary danger but to a very real one." In another passage, the General said that South Africa constituted "an attractive bait for avaricious nations" and there was no doubt that the position of the Union was becoming more dangerous.

Protection

So in return for naval protection by the British Fleet, the Union is believed to have offered military and air protection to the two Rhodesias, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. It is the British answer to the large Italian forces in Ethiopia and it demands a comprehensive defense scheme from the Union, both on land and in the air.

In the air, a five-year plan will give 1000 pilots and 3000 mechanics and artisans, and out of the Union's civil aircraft, the formation of a bombing arm of 60 high-speed multi-engined bombers. On land, first, the formation of an antitank battalion capable of being trans-

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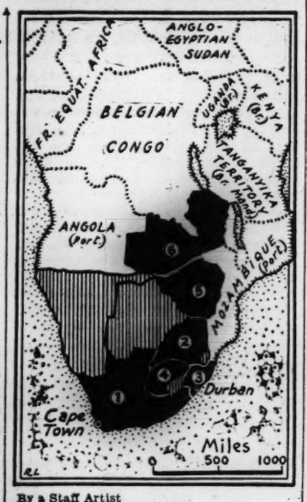

By a Staff Artist

Empire Project

British Territory in Map as Follows: 1. Cape of Good Hope. 2. Transvaal. 3. Natal. 4. Orange Free State. 5. N. Rhodesia. 6. N. Rhodesia. Shaded Areas Include the Mandated S. W. Africa and Native States

Italy Organizes Fascist Empire In East Africa

(First of three special articles telling of Italian plans for the exploitation and colonization of Ethiopia.)

By **Paul Cremona**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—On the day following the entry of the Italian troops into the Ethiopian capital and the announcement that the first Fascist colonial war had been brought to successful conclusion, the Italian Government set to the task of organizing its new empire in East Africa.

While the Duce's military chiefs were busy conquering Ethiopia for Italy, his political experts were equally busy preparing an organic plan of colonization for Ethiopia to be put into execution the moment the army had completed its job.

Duce in a Hurry

Premier Benito Mussolini is in a hurry. He considers the economic development of Ethopia to be of greater importance than its military subjugation. He wants quick and substantial returns for the huge sums already invested in the African enterprise. He wants to convince Italy that the sacrifice and hardships sustained by this country for the conquest of the empire have been worth while and will be amply rewarded in the near future. He wants to impress his own people and the world at large that the war he

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Soviets Plan To Reorganize Lower Courts

Common Sense Theory Held Inadequate as Verdicts Are Reversed

New Standards Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The announcement that higher courts sustained only 62 per cent of cases appealed from lower courts during the second half of 1935 in the Russian Federated Republic, has turned the attention of Communist leaders to the need for drastic reorganization of the lower courts.

The Russian Republic is the most advanced part of the Soviet Union, and conditions elsewhere are admittedly worse.

An investigation just completed showed that more than 50 per cent of lower court judges lack any special legal training, and only 5 per cent have the equivalent of a high school education. Of those with legal training, more than 40 per cent have taken only "short courses" in district schools.

Common Sense Not Enough

The earlier Communist theory that "proletarians" — industrial workers—can serve as judges without training by the exercise of innate common sense, has broken down in practice. It has served well enough in some cases, but has resulted in frequent miscarriage of justice, as the investigation revealed.

The newspaper Izvestia published an example. Last September a Leningrad bookkeeper presented a government bond to the bank for interest. The clerk decided the bond was forged, and turned him over to the police. An elaborate investigation followed, and some hostile person told the police he had been a "kulak." On the basis of this unconfirmed testimony he was discharged from his job, thrown out of his room, and his passport canceled, making him an "unprivileged person," or outcast.

Seven Months in Jail

The investigation took a month, and when he came to trial the people's court sentenced him to five years' imprisonment and confiscated his personal property. He appealed to a higher court, which sustained the sentence. At this point someone sent the bond to the Commissariat of Finance, which pronounced it genuine. The innocent man served seven months in jail before a higher court ordered his release and the return of his property. If the bond had been verified in the first place, the common sense thing to do, injustice would have been prevented.

Three years ago the Communists decided that "proletarian instinct" was not a sufficient qualification for judges. They demanded that judges study the law, and base their de-

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesday, July 29

Palestine—Arabs Stage New Disorders

Anti-Jewish disorders in Palestine have taken a new turn during the past few days, according to Associated Press dispatches. Arabs, now better armed and organized, have turned from sniping and night marauding against Jews to direct attack on British forces.

Increased temerity of the Arabs is believed to result from the prospect of organized and heavily armed support from Transjordan. Although British forces are repeatedly assured of friendship by Transjordan officials, Arabs there are sympathetic to the anti-Jewish campaign of Palestine Arabs. Compromise and settlement still appear remote.

Who supplies arms to the Arabs? That remains a significant secret. Italians are alleged to have provided large quantities during the Ethiopian affair, in a deliberate effort to cause trouble for Britain. Indications are that by this time the Arabs are extremely well equipped with light weapons.

Perturbed over the continuing disorders in Palestine, the British Government announced today appointment of a six-man Royal Commission to investigate the causes. Viscount Peel, chairman of the Wheat Commission and former Secretary of State for India, will head the Commission.

Battleships—British to Lay Two New Keels

Keels for two new battleships will be laid by Britain in January of next year. That this would happen has been known for some time, but it was not officially announced until Sir Samuel Hoare, first Lord of the Admiralty, did so in Parliament today. He added that the contracts have actually been let, subject to last minute changes in design.

Treaty conditions prohibit any battleship keel layings previous to Jan. 1, 1937. Beginning on that day, any nation may start any number it chooses, provided only that they are not more than 35,000 tons or under 17,500 tons in displacement and carry guns not greater than 16 inches.

The United States Navy also has plans completed for two new battleships to begin early in 1937. The United States may not start building, however, until Britain does, because of a specific limitation in the last naval appropriation bill. It permitted new battleships on condition that some other nation first inaugurated the new race.

However, United States naval officers knew long before they agreed to the conditional clause in the appropriation act that Britain intended to start two big ships in January and that therefore the condition would be meaningless.

Both British and United States battleship plans are necessarily incomplete, because Japan has not yet announced whether or not she will agree to a reduction in the limit of guns on battleships to 14 inches. Every effort is being made to hasten a Japanese decision, although under the new naval treaty Japan has until next April. Until she makes known her decision, British and United States designers must cool their heels. A battleship is designed for guns of a certain size. Until the size is settled, the design cannot be completed.

Locarno—Duce Offers Terms

Italy dominated Europe, dictating hard conditions to the erstwhile sanctionists powers straining to heal the breach and to bring Italy back within the Locarno security circle.

Il Duce set two conditions. He will attend the new conference provided:

1. Acceptance by other powers of the fact of Italian conquest in

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Shansi Driven Back to Fold By China Reds

Nanking Regime Gains by Communist Raids Into Province

Chiang Gets Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Since the withdrawal in May of the Communist army which raided across the Yellow River in to southwest Shansi, little has been heard either of activities by the Chinese Reds or of Government campaigns to suppress them. At the moment, of course, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is pre-occupied with settling matters with the southwestern provinces. He is reported to be manning his crack divisions against Kwangsi Province.

Future movements of the Communist forces will depend largely upon the outcome of the Nanking-Canton controversy. Meanwhile the present breathing space affords a good opportunity to take stock of Red regroupings which have taken place in recent months.

45,000 in Combination

During February the Communist army commanded by Ho Lung and Hsiao Keh began to trek across from Hunan through Kweichow and Yunnan into the province of Hsikang, near the mountainous border between China and Tibet. There they were joined by Chu Teh's army, which had been located in northern Szechuan. Estimated to total about 18,000 armed men, plus perhaps an equal number of unarmed followers, these combined forces occupied the area near Litang, about 110 miles west of Tachienlu—also called Kanting—the provincial capital. They are reported now to be moving northward with the supposed object of linking up with other Red armies in northern Shansi.

In Szechuan there were two other Red groups—one under Nao Tzetung in the east and one under Peng Teh-huai in the west. Pressed by Chiang Kei-shek's divisions, these two groups joined up and struck across through Kansu into Shensi, merging with a Communist Army which had long been harrying the northern part of the province. The combined strength of the three groups totaled about 45,000.

Cross Into Chansi

Last March, part of this force crossed the Yellow River and penetrated into Southwest Shansi as far west as Fenchow and as far south as Kiwo. At least 10 Nanking divisions were sent into Shansi against them and early in May the Red raiders went back again across the Yellow River to North Shansi. Here they split up into two columns and, marching still further northward, concentrated near the point where the four provinces of Shansi, Suiyuan, Kansu and Ninghsia meet. Latest reports indicate they are now moving slowly westward into Ninghsia and Kansu.

Military observers here call attention to some peculiar features of the Red incursion into Shansi. They point out that there was virtually no serious fighting and that the invaders were able to get back across the Yellow River unscathed after extracting large sums of money from the local population and capturing

(Continued on Page 14, Column 2)

British Motorists Quit Manhattan On 'See America' Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Thirty-three automobiles bearing British license plates picked their way through heavy Manhattan traffic today as 84 members of the Junior Motor Car Club of Great Britain began what they described as the first English automobile cavalcade to the United States.

With Washington, D. C., scheduled as the first stop on their tour which will take them to the Middle West and Canada, the motorists had two strenuous days of sight-seeing behind them since arriving here on board the steamship Queen Mary, of the Cunard-White Star line, Monday.

Yesterday, they climbed skyscrapers, saw Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, inspected the Fifth Avenue shops, and flew in planes over the city. As Leonard F. Dyer, general secretary, put it, they had "a jolly good time," even though the tangle of metropolitan traffic was discouraging to drivers anxious to start out on the open road.

There was a report that members of the club had abandoned their vehicles after getting a taste of driving in Manhattan, but Mr. Dyer spiked that. Several of the automobiles were left in garages because insufficient gasoline was given them at the piers, he said.

Bearing a letter of greeting from Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London, six representatives of the club called upon Mayor LaGuardia at the summer city hall in Pelham Bay Park.

From Washington, where they expected to visit the White House, club members will go to Cleveland, Ohio, Deroit, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal, whence they will return to England.

One spokesman referred to the tour as a "rally," adding that four more groups were planning to visit America later, and stressing that more English motorists should visit the United States.

Mexico---Land of Tradition and Treasure

House of the Doves
At Exmal, Yucatan

Alfonso Casa
At Entrance to Monte Alban Tomb

Steam or Diesel, Which Will Win Rail Supremacy?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., July 29—Steam apparently is going to fight hard against displacement by diesel-electric power on America's railroads. Union Pacific officials announced today that early in 1937 they will begin experiments with a steam turbine-electric locomotive, composed of two 2500 horsepower self-contained units, capable of a maximum speed of 110 miles an hour.

This engine, like the diesel-electric, actually is propelled by electric power, the power in this case though being generated by a steam turbine unit instead of a diesel motor.

The strength, economy, and general practicability of the diesel-electric units in the new streamlined trains has been recognized as providing a serious threat to the long-entrenched "iron horse," propelled directly by steam. The new engine being developed by the Union Pacific, however, if efficient, will bring steam back into the picture while at the same time retaining the smooth-operating and economic advantages of the electrically-driven vehicle.

The fact that the experiments are being conducted by a railroad which has more diesel-powered streamlined trains in operation than any other and which has expressed its satisfaction with this type of locomotion, is significant.

Specific details of the new engine are not divulged. Its weight a horsepower, it is known though, will be about 30 per cent less than the conventional steam locomotive.

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—A "two-in-one" steam turbine electric locomotive, capable of being split and used as two separate streamlined plants or together in tandem fashion, was announced yesterday by the Union Pacific as a development of its new research department.

The new locomotive, which is to be built by General Electric, will have a maximum speed of 110 miles an hour, and probably will be delivered early in 1937. Its weight per horsepower—of which each unit will have 2500—was estimated at 20 per cent less than the conventional steam locomotive.

It will use oil for fuel and will have fuel and water capacity for continuous operation for a minimum of 550 miles without refueling.

Ancient Mexico Slowly Emerges From Lost Ages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—While the rapid progress of industrialization has, in the last few years completely changed the aspect of many Mexican regions, in others an ancient Mexico is being slowly recaptured from the ravages of time.

For many travelers archaeological sites are the most fascinating spots in the country and although many of them are situated well off the worn byways of all tourist travel yet the difficulties in transportation are often well justified by the majestic glimpses into Mexico's past.

The researches of the Carnegie Institute in Yucatan and those of the National Museum of Mexico in Oaxaca which led to the discovery of the famous Monte Alban jewels, have given ample publicity to these two sites.

Surface Barely Scratched

Yet, in spite of years of exploration, the surface has barely been touched and there is not an archaeologist here who does not despair at the thought of the incalculable treasures that lie within his reach, if he had but the economic and physical resources to search for them.

For many years archaeologists the world over clung to the theory that the first Mexicans were in some

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Pickling Crops for Fodder

ITHACA, N. Y., July 29 (AP)—Research offers the drought stricken midwest an immediately practical relief, a new sweet pickle method of converting half-burned crops into superior fodder.

"Sweet pickles" for cows, horses and sheep equal sauerkraut in food value, and are superior to some of the best fodders, is made by adding sirupy phosphoric acid to high protein crops.

The new method was annouced at Cornell University. It has been thoroughly tried out in 1000 silos, both at the university and on private farms. It was developed by Prof. J. K. Wilson, in the department of agronomy.

The announcement says that the acid can be added in silos at a cost of 50 to 75 cents a ton of fodder. Even the most burnt out crops in the high protein class, it is declared, can be preserved so that they will furnish an all-year green fodder.

Grass cuttings only a few inches high, too small in most cases for forage, have been converted into a palatable and highly nutritive food.

The "high protein" crops particularly responsive to the new treatment include alfalfa, red or alsike clover, sweet clover and soy beans.

"The addition of acids for the preservation of foods," says a report by Professor Wilson, "has been practiced for a long time. Sauerkraut, pickles and silage are good examples. Therefore, why not add acids if it is suspected that a sufficient quantity to preserve the crop is not going to develop spontaneously?

"This can be done if an acid is selected which will not injure the animals. Perhaps the most profitable acid for this purpose is phosphoric.

"It will preserve the crop and then serve to increase the phosphorus content of the feed for the animals and finally enhance the fertilizing value of the material to be spread on the land. It does away with feeding bone meal while the animals are being feed on silage.

"Although at present phosphoric acid is not on sale in quantities economical for this purpose, quotations from manufacturers indicate that this acid can be obtained in tank car lots at a satisfactory price. Enough may be obtained at 50 to 75 cents to preserve a ton of freshly cut material."

Spanish Revolt: Its Beginning In 1931 Revolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Back of the outbreak of civil war is seen the continuation of the unfulfilled revolution of 1931.

In that year, the last Spanish King, Alfonso XIII, abandoned his throne after elections had made it abundantly clear that the Spanish people were tired of the monarchy and wanted a change. So the Republic came into being on the crest of an enthusiastic wave of popular feeling, which demanded a thorough going, spring cleaning in the affairs of the Spanish state.

Novices at Helm

The men who set their hands to the Republican tiller were idealists, poets, writers and social reformers. All their lives they had dreamed of the New Spain, freed from the paralyzing trammels of the past. And for the first two years they set about translating their lofty ideals into hard administrative practice.

There was much to be done. Centuries of governmental neglect were to be rectified. But while the young republic was getting under way it was also raising opposition. This sprang from three main sources—the Roman Catholic Church, the landowners and the monarchists.

One of the first acts of the Republic was to separate the Church from the state and to take education out of the hands of the religious orders. The Church, too, was by far the richest landowner. Republicans wanted to break up the big estates, give them to the land-starved peasants, who more often than not were on the verge of starvation.

Much of this land also belonged to the Spanish grandees, many of whose landlordism consisted in running their estates from a distance, thereby allowing them to fall into disuse.

As for the monarchists, they naturally longed for a speedy return to the days when they were still in power.

Liberated Forces

The slow advance of the young republic liberated all sorts of forces, some of which for generations had been trying to break down the fetters of reaction. Among those forces were those of the Left which now found themselves in power.

The first five years of the Republic were thus marked by a ding-dong battle between these two opposite forces—between the Right, standing for letting-things-as-they-are and the Left, representing change.

Sometimes out in the open, sometimes underground, this perpetual struggle was at the expense of political growth and social reforms. After the first flush of victory, disillusionment gradually set in. Each change of Government saw the Republicans losing grip and the opposition Right, comprising the bankers, the landowners and the big industrialists, united in the Roman Catholic C. E. D. A., under José Maria Gil Robles, growing stronger.

Austurias Revolt

Finally, in 1934, the increase of the Roman Catholic representation in the Government precipitated the Asturias revolt of the Left which

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Headlines on King Bring Fines

LONDON, July 29 (AP)—Six persons representing newspapers and news reels were fined a total of £2050 today for publishing captions on July 16 worded: "An Attempt on the King's Life" or "The King: Assassination Attempt."

That was the day that George Andrew McMahon, a spectator at King Edward's military parade on Constitutional Hill, drew a revolver as the monarch passed by on his horse. He says he did not intend to harm the King, but threw the weapon into the street as a "protest" against police "persecution."

The defendants were charged with contempt of court for prejudicing the case against McMahon before he was committed to trial accused of producing a weapon with "intent to alarm His Majesty."

An attorney for Gaumont British, the motion picture distributor, tendered "sincere and humble apologies" for a poster exhibited outside a cinema and said that the caption had been changed from "Attempted Assassination" to "Dramatic Return to Buckingham Palace" at 263 motion picture houses in England.

The editor and proprietor of the Evening News and the Daily Express each were fined £500, or a total of £2000, and two Gaumont British representatives were fined a total of £50.

A total of about £1000 costs was assessed against the defendants.

Madrid Acts To Take Over All Churches

Roman Catholics Hard Hit by Special Decree of Socialist Regime

Americans Await Spain's Guarantee

No U. S. Citizens Reported Casualties in Spanish Rebellion

MADRID, July 29 (AP)—Official Spain ordered mayors, government burghers and special boards throughout the nation today to complete the confiscation of remaining Roman Catholic schools, colleges and universities.

Article 26 of the Spanish Constitution prohibits religious orders from teaching or owning educational institutions, but the section, intended to wipe out teachings which Leftists regard as reactionary and inimical to their cause, has not been strictly enforced.

By Official Decree

An official decree, promulgated yesterday, announced that "immediate enforcement" of the Article was necessary "at this moment" of armed Rightist rebellion.

In those places where "normal conditions have not been established" (apparently where the Fascist rebels are in power), the confiscation is to be carried out within five days from the time "legal authority" is reestablished.

Since the February elections of this year, with their sweeping Leftist victories, many churches have been destroyed or damaged by extremists. Others were burned following the fall of the Bourbon Monarchy in 1931.

Wealthy Jesuits

There are several thousand churches, convents, schools, colleges and universities in Spain which are owned by religious orders with the Jesuits—technically dissolved by the constitutional section—the wealthiest of them all.

Religious teaching also has been banned from the public schools, but priests have been permitted to teach religion in churches. They have not been allowed to mention politics from the pulpit, although several of their number served as Parliamentary deputies. A few of them affiliated with moderate leftist parties.

Orders to Mayors

Mayors were ordered to effect the confiscation and to take possession of all "scientific and pedagogic material." Details of the confiscation were to be carried out before notary publics and municipal secretaries.

The entire program, approved by the Cabinet, was under the supervision of Marcelino Domingo, Minister of Public Instruction.

The Order

The official decree said:

"Teaching is prohibited by religious congregations by Article 26 of the Constitution. Since such a categorical law is not yet enforced despite the bylaw approved June 2, 1933, it is the Government's inexcusable obligation at this moment to satisfy the legitimate desire of the people.

"That demands immediate enforcement of those laws confiscating buildings which are dedicated to teaching."

Americans in Madrid Seek Protection For Flight From Capital

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Stranded Americans, expecting new guarantees of protection by the rebel-threatened Government of Spain, laid final plans for their escape from inland Madrid to an American cruiser waiting at the Alicante seaport.

Some 148 Americans—the largest group still reported on Spanish soil were still awaiting guarantees for their flight from the capital city, focal point of revolutionary strategy, according to advices received by the State Department.

Diplomats Busy

While Eric C. Wendelin, Third Secretary in charge of the American Embassy at Madrid, made final arrangements for the evacuation of Americans which he had worked three days to achieve, the Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga, "floating embassy" of Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, sought a rendezvous early today with two battleships off Bilbao.

There 56 Coast Guard cadets who started out on the cutter for a training cruise will be exchanged for a detail of navy enlisted men from the Battleships Arkansas and Wyoming to aid in further rescue of Americans from Spanish ports.

To Return Home

The cadets will return to Hampton Roads, Va., on the battleships, which are en route from Cherbourg, France, on a midshipman's training cruise.

The United States Navy's heavy cruiser Quincy waited today at Alicante for the arrival of those Americans fleeing from Madrid tomorrow. If the train from Madrid goes instead to Valencia, State Department officials said, the Quincy is prepared to move there within a few hours.

After reporting Madrid quiet in an earlier message, Mr. Wendelin late

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Government Begins Work On Flood Control Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—The administration's great flood control program got under way today with the distribution of $1,200,000 from emergency relief appropriations among surveys of six major flood-control projects in various parts of the country.

The flood control projects are part of the list set down for preliminary construction by the National Resources Committee and other government agencies. The army projects are scheduled for surveys only, while projects to be announced later by the Resources Committee will be ready for preliminary construction.

Reservoir of Projects

In a report issued yesterday, the National Resources Committee proposed to the 46 state planning boards the desirability of their preparing a six-year construction budget, with priorities of time and importance. The idea is that a reservoir of "approved projects should be created to serve as guide in the outlay of millions expended annually by federal, state and local governments."

According to announcement from the War Department today, the money will be distributed in the following amounts:

Boston district, $150,000 for survey and detailed plans of the Merrimack River basin project.

Providence district, $150,000 for the Connecticut River basin project.

First New York district, $325,000 for south central New York project.

Baltimore district, $100,000 for the Susquehanna River basin project.

Pittsburgh district, $200,000 for the Pittsburgh flood-control program.

Huntington, W. Va., district, $50,000 for the Clendenning and Big Bend projects.

May Be Forerunners

The initial surveys may be the forerunners to later appropriations when plans for flood control in the areas covered are formulated and approved. A reserve of an additional $150,000 will be retained in the office of the chief of army engineers for later allocation.

Today's war department announcement follows that yesterday of Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, as to allocation of the first of the Works Administration funds under the new relief law. Through Mr. Ickes, Mr. Roosevelt released $22,742,034 in grants and $2,142,000 in loans for 352 projects. These allotments were made on a new basis which required that the work must be done exclusively by relief labor.

The new setup also forces local communities to assume part of the burden of relief; in this instance, the Federal Government will pay 45 per cent of the cost of each project, while municipalities pay 55 per cent.

$50,000,000 Held Up

Mr. Ickes likewise disclosed that President Roosevelt had deferred approval on $50,000,000 of proposed PWA grants under the new relief act, leaving $250,000,000 unearmarked yet out of a total of $300,000,000 which was made legally available for Mr. Ickes to spend.

Some significance is read into the slower approval and acceptance of projects under these big sums, as an indication that the Administration is adopting a more cautious course, with an eye on possible Republican campaign criticism. It is certain, too, that the efforts of WPA officials to disassociate activities of their state agents from politics has also received unusual publicity lately.

Aubrey Williams, acting WPA administrator, followed up his recent discharge of seven WPA officials in Oklahoma for political activity with a ruling here today that Matthew A. Daly, Connecticut state senator, either must resign from this elected position, or quit as Connecticut WPA director.

Seeks to Hold Both

Mr. Daly, perhaps emulating James A. Farley, who is Postmaster General as well as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, had announced his intention of keeping both posts. He planned to direct the state's work relief program while he served in the Legislature during the special session called by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross. Mr. Williams now has ordered him to choose between his positions.

Mr. Roosevelt's recent Civil Service order, it is recalled, also was issued in time to take its place in the pro New Deal arguments of the campaign. Republicans generally have welcomed the Civil Service order as of national interest, even if late; and they are expected also to support the intensified drive in WPA to cut politics out of the relief system.

Simply include all shirts in the regular family bundle—then call us at FAirfax 3810 and ask for HOM-STYL. Everything will be WASHED and IRONED ready for use . . . a ten pound bundle—costing $1.52 when ¼ its weight is table and bed linens, towels and the like.

NORTH SIDE Laundry Co.
FAIRFAX 3810
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Spanish Revolt: Its Beginning In 1931 Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

was ruthlessly suppressed by the Right.

This period also saw the reversal of many of the earlier reforms.

The Spanish ship of state was now going full speed astern.

Helped by their opponents' excesses, the forces of the Left were slowly reorganizing themselves. Everywhere, workers saw their wages being forced down, their lands taken away, and the old specter of famine in the midst of plenty, once again rearing its ugly head.

So when the next elections came round, the Leftists used their votes to effect and in February of this year they were once more in the political saddle. Since then, the struggle between Left and Right has been intensified, the gulf between them widened.

Fascist Revolt?

For the Right, the choice was either to work constitutionally through a strong opposition in Cortes, or to stage a Fascist revolt and take power by force. Although still "pink," the Government which they were opposing was definitely more "red" than any previous one.

Although of the center, it was dependent on the political support of the Socialists, Communists and Anarcho-Syndicalists, whose power was growing daily.

Many Right sympathizers also remembered Lenin's prophecy that Spain would be the first country to follow Russia to Bolshevism.

The Rights' decision to strike in July is believed by many to have been prompted by this fear of a Communist coup.

The belief of military chiefs that the Government of Santiago Casares Quiroga might eventually become prisoners of the extremists of the Left, who had been demanding the army's abolition, may also have helped to fan the flames of growing discontent.

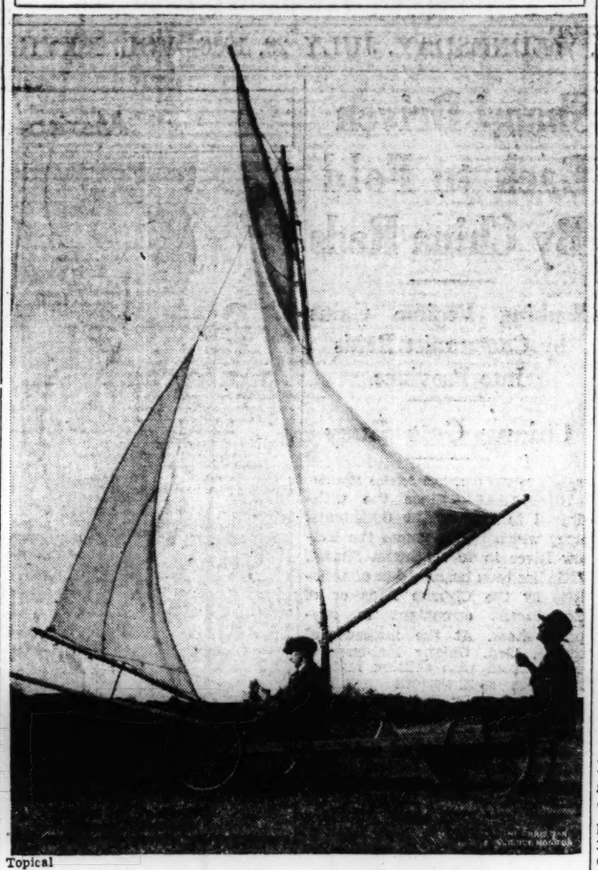
Vendetta

The February elections were succeeded by waves of political vendettas in which Fascists and Communists vied with each other in comitting the most terrible murders. Finally José Calvo Sotelo, whom Right sympathizers hoped one day might be the Spanish Mussolini, was brutally slain by men wearing the police uniform. This murder was in retaliation for the slaying by Fascists of a prominent member of the Shock Police. It was the spark which precipitated the new conflict.

This outbreak leaves Spain with her three great problems—the religious, soical and economic—still unsolved, and her unemployed ranks rapidly approaching the 1,000,000 mark.

And whatever is the outcome of the present struggle between the Rights and the Lefts, most observers believe that some form of ruthless dictatorship is likely to be its inevitable result.

Yachting by Land in England



Topical

Far From the Sea, They Take to the Fields
Two Brothers Achieve Sailing Ambition

A weaver and a blacksmith of Shelley, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, had always had hopes of owning a sailboat and steering their craft through sporty waters. But as their native heath is near the Pennine Hills and distant from the seacoast or a river, the brothers decided to confine their sailing to dry land. So they skip over the turf instead of the bounding main.

Mariner's Bequest Builds Edinburgh Soup Kitchen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—One of the most elaborate "soup kitchens" in existence is soon to be opened in Edinburgh, thanks to the generosity of the late Capt. Charles Taylor, master mariner, of Stonehaven, who resided for some years in Nelson Street, Edinburgh.

Little is known of the donor, who passed on in London in 1911, leaving £38,000 which he directed should be allowed to accumulate to about £100,000. Under law, money cannot now be left to accumulate for more than 21 years and when these were up, the fund amounted to between £80,000 and £90,000.

Plans were then put in operation to comply with the will, which said "a suitable and handsome soup kitchen in the neighborhood of the present Waverley Market," Edinburgh, should be erected. This was to be called "The Old Sailors Ark" "in humble remembrance of him who came to this earth and fed the hungry."

The demolition of slum property in the Canongate presented a site for the erection of the "Ark" and a "handsome" soup kitchen it is, as the captain wished.

Three meals a day will be provided for one shilling. Two dining rooms have been provided, one for 100 guests and the other for 150. The one will hold those who cannot pay anything and the other will act as a sort of club for unemployed persons who find it a boon to get meals at so low a price. Tickets for the former can be purchased by churches and social organizations.

Meals for Mothers

Special meals will be provided for children and mothers and classes to instruct on food values will be given. Cookery demonstrations on how to get good meals on unemployment allowances will be a feature.

The "Old Sailors Ark" will have a roof garden, rest rooms, reading rooms and foot baths. The management, composed of representatives from 10 Christian churches, in accordance with the captain's will, are to receive no salary.

"The only remuneration the board are to have for their services of love in this charity is to dine together once in five years on Jan. 9, the day of his birth, when each member may bring his wife or one friend with him to dinner."

Bootlegging of Bibles Baffles American Society in Shanghai

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Bootlegging Bibles is the latest Far East commercial activity.

The Shanghai office of the American Bible Society says that it works out this way:

In China, the society issues Bibles in the Chinese language for sale at a price lower than the cost of production. Branches of the society abroad handle these same Bibles but ask a higher rate covering the cost of their publication.

There are many Chinese in the Philippines, and a society branch exists there, handling Bibles in Chinese among other languages and charging a rate higher than in China.

The stewardess on a certain ship plying between China and the Philippines has taken to buying Chinese Bibles at Amoy, receiving the special low price and even having this brought down a bit because she buys in wholesale quantities. She takes these on the ship as "pidgin cargo" paying no freight, and in Manila she disposes of them to an agent who is able to offer them at half the price asked by the legitimate branch of the society which prints the books in the first place!

A somewhat similar "racket" has developed between South China and Singapore, another point where many Chinese live.

On top of this, reports to the society indicate that books put out by its branch in Manila—the language is uncertain but believed to be Tagalog—are similarly taken to Honolulu and sold at a cut price because of similar practice of putting them out at low cost at the point of issue.

The society is taking the matter calmly; a little baffled, but not inclined to get excited or to try to do anything unless a thoroughly satisfactory course of action comes to mind.

Red Inquiry Planned To Start at Opening Of New York Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The joint legislative committee for the investigation of communist activities in the schools and collegess of New York State, especially those in New York City, announced that it should be at work by September. At its first formal meeting here yesterday, Senator John J. McNaboe (D), of New York, author of the resolution to form the committee at the last session of the State Legislature, was elected chairman. He gave out word that public and private hearings in New York City and other communities would begin as soon as preliminary arrangements could be made.

The committee has $15,000 with which to sift out reports of radical teachings and propaganda, and Senator McNaboe said that counsel, clerks and secretaries would be hired.

Senator Pliny W. Williamson (R), of Westchester County, who voted against the McNaboe resolution, objected to the investigation after having been appointed as a representative of the opposition opinion. He declined yesterday to serve.

"Wrong as is the waste of public funds, this was the least of the iniquities of this bill," Senator Williamson said in a letter to Senator George R. Fearon (R) of Syracase, Senate minority leader, "its worst feature is found in the means by which its real purpose is sought to be effected.

"The end desired is to stamp out Communism. This is to be accomplished by preventing its teaching, its discussion, the publication of its doctrines.

"The means to be used is in violation of individual liberty. Freedom of belief, freedom of speech, freedom of action are fundamental with us. That freedom of belief is not limited to what the majority believe."

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Ancient Mexico Slowly Emerges From Lost Ages

(Continued from Page 1)

mysterious way descendants of the early Oriental culture. How they reached Mexico has never been solved, although the Bering Strait and other points of land were suggested as a possible means of transit.

Recently, however, a new school has sprung up which clings to the theory that Mexican culture is by no means a stepchild of Asia, but may be as old as the supposed mother country.

Thousands of Years Ago

True, it is extremely difficult to ascertain with any degree of accuracy the appearance of man in Mexico but in the opinion of Alfonso Caso, leading Mexican archeologist, it must have occurred many thousands of years ago.

Most of the famous ruins of this continent already reveal man in an advanced stage of culture. Even that of Cuicuilco, near Mexico City, which is considered to date back more than 2000 years, has revealed pottery and sculptured figures of a very advanced epoch in human development.

Every now and then, to be sure, strange tablets and figures covered with unknown hieroglyphics come to view that are forever threatening to upset all known theories of ancient Mexican history.

Tablets Puzzle Experts

The well-known collection of William Nimeh, numbering many thousands, the majority of which were unearthed near Mexico City, has puzzled the greatest archeologists, for they are unlike any tablets from other parts of the world and indeed belong to remote antiquity.

Recently a new temple was brought to light in the region of Malinalco, the State of Mexico, which only adds to the fascinating mystery of the problem in view of the fact that this temple is entirely different from those usually built by the Aztecs and earlier races, but is said to be identical with ruins found in India.

The Department of Education has commissioned a special group of investigators to make a detailed study of this find in the hope of adding some new information to the still fragmentary knowledge of Mexico's background.

To Enter on Yucatan

The same department also announced that it was planning to intensify its work in the legendary land of Yucatan with a twofold purpose in view. First, to preserve and restore the discoveries already made to date; secondly, to gather all data now available on this region and later publish an interpretive study of the Mayan civilization.

In the coming year it is hoped to further excavations in the Chichen-Itza region of Yucatan, about 100 miles southwest of Merida, the state capital. The ruins here are now known to belong to a comparatively recent period in Mexican history because long before what is called the New Mayans had settled here, the Maya Quichés had already left evidence of a deep and profound culture.

Not a Warlike People

The Maya Quichés, who left their trace in Guatemala, Vera Cruz and other spots of the South seem to have been a remarkably intellectual, artistic race, chiefly interested in astronomy and the abstract sciences, rather than the warfare which distinguishes so many other tribes. The period of their ascendency lay between the years 200 B. C. and about 500 A. D. The New Mayas, who infiltrated into Yucatan and built dazzlingly beautiful cities there, are almost modern by comparison, for they flourished up to the Spanish Conquest and then withered quickly until today only ruins of these cities remain.

Uxmal is another city that claims the department of education's attention at present. When seen from the air these ruins are doubly impressive, for they lie nestled in a wide plain that commands a sweeping view of many miles.

Pyramid Overlooks Town

Like all Mayan cities the Great Pyramid overlooks the town and grouped around it are numerous buildings that have been given curious names such as the House of the Turtles, House of the Doves, etc.

In Oaxaca is a very different culture, indeed; Señor Caso, at the conclusion of this season's work in this region announced that he had discovered six different civilizations laid strata-wise one on another. The most famous of these cities is Monte Alban settled chiefly by the Zapotecs sometime around the third century, although dates here are largely problematical. Eighty four tombs have been brought to light so far, including Number 7 that gave the world the famous Monte Alban jewels.

This treasure is not only of incalculable value from a monetary standpoint—for it includes a pearl as large as a pigeon's egg and hundreds of smaller jewels—but from an artistic standpoint proves that the inhabitants of Monte Alban belonged to a race of rare talents and sensibilities.

National Park Visits Show Rise in East

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Uncle Sam's chain of parks and national monuments in eastern America are proving more popular than ever with vacationists this year.

Preliminary figures of the National Park Service indicate the parks in the east, most of them less well known and more recently established than those of the west, will receive more visitors this season than ever before.

The Shenandoah Park in the Virginia mountains had 307,582 visitors during the week end July 4 alone, an increase of 10 per cent over the same week last year. There were 213,156 to visit the Hot Springs, Ark., park the same week, an increase of 11 per cent over the comparative week of 1935.

The Great Smoky Mountains Park in North Carolina and Tennessee had 72,260 visitors the same week. The Park Service had no comparative figures for it for last year.

Figures for other parks incuded: Acadia Park in Maine, 57,668, an increase of 9 per cent; Fort McHenry, Maryland, 12,866, a defrease of 4 per cent; Abraham Lincoln Park, Kentucky, 101,215, an increase of 197 per cent.

$3,498,295 in PWA Funds Allotted to New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—President Roosevelt has approved an initial allottment of $3,498,295 for the first five projects in New York City under the third Public Works Administration program, Arthur S. Tuttle, PWA Director for New York State, announced here today.

Included in the group are new courthouses for Queens and Brooklyn, a new school building in Queens, a health training center for Manhattan's East Side and a bridge over the Bronx River. All are to be started by Oct. 1. They will be erected with the use of labor from the Works Progress Administration.

Court Reorganization Planned by Soviets

(Continued from Page 1)

cisions strictly upon law. But the recent investigation showed this has not been done.

"People's Courts"

After the revolution, the Soviet regime smashed the old court system, which was often corrupt and inefficient. For the trial of ordinary cases they created "people's courts," in which most of the judges were simple factory workers, on leave of absence from their factories. There is little doubt that most of these judges meant well and were honest, and for this reason the system attracted much uncritical admiration. But as the years passed, and the Soviet state system became more complicated, it was apparent that the system must be altered.

Soviet law colleges have high standards, and have trained adequate judges for the higher courts. But the judges of the people's courts, sometimes barely literate, have had to depend upon occasional lectures and short courses, usually in night schools. Many of the judges are still volunteers.

All Need Training

The Soviet press points out that thorough legal training must soon be provided for all judges. The Kremlin insists that judges must hereafter base their decisions upon law as well as common sense. The large number of cases reversed by higher courts, it is declared, shows that the system not only results in injustice but inefficiency. The press complains, too, that about half the courts still are given only one room, which must serve for trials and offices for judges and all court officials. In some districts there are not enough courts, and cases often are delayed for months.

Now that the new constitution is being promulgated, declares the newspaper Izvestia, Soviet citizens no longer will endure inefficient courts and judges. "Our judges must become cultured, sensitive and organically connected with the masses. Then they will attain the place of honor which is their due."

Tropical Florida Storm Blows Itself Out to Sea

MIAMI, Fla., July 29 (AP)—A tropical disturbance blew out into the Gulf of Mexico today, leaving little sign of its short cut across the southern tip of Florida.

The storm later, however, was reported attaining hurricane intensity over a small area off Florida's lower west coast.

The Miami resort area took precautions against high winds, but found the preparations unneeded. The winds, reaching a maximum velocity of some 60 miles an hour—never hurricane force—blew inland far south of the heavily populated areas. Miami experienced only moderate winds and rain squalls.

Refuges for Ducks In Drought Areas Of Midwest Projected

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Speeding up its breeding-ground-acquisition program because of waterfowl losses in the Midwest's dry wave, the Government makes known plans to obtain 390,000 acres for new duck refugees. The Biological Survey says it expects to acquire this acreage before Jan. 1, 1937. The total acreage would include 26 separate projects.

The value of the refuges already established, as shown by the fact that thousands of ducks have flocked to them, has strengthened the Government's desire to provide more for breeding grounds and as safety ports in time of drought. The survey lists proposed refuges by states, with 12 in North Dakota, one in Oklahoma, two in South Dakota, one in Wyoming, one in Montana, two in Iowa, two in Texas, two in New Mexico, two in Missouri, and one in Colorado.

The number of refuges, with acreages, now in operation in drought-designated states are: North Dakota, nine, 57,730; South Dakota, four, 20,350; Montana, nine, 116,500; Wyoming, three, 37,500; Nebraska, three, 89,000; Oklahoma, one, 19,000; and Minnesota, four, 15,000.

Fuel Leases Cover County

Lease maps show that 80 per cent of the land in Stevens County, Kan., is under oil and gas lease.

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Africa Started Sorghum

Sorghum, now grown extensively in China, India, Africa and America, originated in Africa.

Social Change Seen Coming In Mexico Under Cárdenas; Millionaires Resist Reform

This is the second of a group of articles on the situation in Mexico. Today the writer describes conditions as seen on a train trip from Nuevo Laredo to Monterrey. Subsequent articles will appear in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *from time to time.*

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — "They earn 2 pesos a day, Señorita. It's about 60 cents. That's not enough to keep a family, and they are trying to get 4 pesos. They will, I think, becaues it's different in Mexico today. The Government is back of the workers; President Cárdenas has shown he is for us, and we are showing that we are for him. *Absolutamente.*"

The speaker was a Mexican taxicab driver, and so ardent was his emphasis that our *carro de sitio* barely missed a fruit man's cart, brilliant as a jeweled mosaic, and a potter's donkey in the narrow Monterrey street where the house fronts are a pure and tender blend of yellow, tan, blue, orange and sunred pastels. Beyond, the bare-flanked Sierra Madres leaped to the sky and the soft, sunny air was laden with the wonderful spice of a country that is altogether strange.

All Is Change Across Border

I had come a long way to hear men talk of the living wage. It helped somehow to ease the feeling of being alien that had increased overwhelmingly as each mile south of the Rio Grande had thrust us deeper into a land of endless, exhilarating, mesquite-growing distances and purple stark-lined mountains that were a supreme chronicle of the continental cordillera. There were stunted grotesques of forests of cacti, and the hawks circled under a brilliant blue sky and vast-spaced cloud world.

It was a profound change for which the insignificant border crossing that is the Rio Grande had not prepared one. Representing the chasm between two racial stocks, it was a river incredibly meek, tan and sluggish under its large bridges, with the hodgepodge sprawl of a town on each bank and little Mexican boys wading knee-deep in the river mud, and goats yammering.

Certainly the extreme fact of difference had not begun either in the sordid, noisy street of entry to Nuevo Laredo on the Mexican side, where the sign of the *delegacion de migracione* might better have advertised a Coney Island exhibit of the Amerind with its "Café Xochimilco," "Taller de Joyeria," side shows and gawdy displays of cheap tourist wares for the unwitting. All that had been in well-known terms, with the possible exception of the market and its dark smell of unrefrigerated meats and thick, hot odors of frying and the woman making tortillas.

But by morning it was a country of pure theater, where majesty and agelessness combined, and the herds of goats were strewn like clear, pale stones through the mesquite, and guarache-shod men trudged in sombreros and serapes, heads down, like their laden donkeys, and lived in adobe walls that were one with the sun-parched soil and its cactus designs in Aztec. The shawls of the women glowed against the pale walls, or were black as a sharp cry in the white light; and the girls wore the ripe colors of melon fruit and the children their serapes with the gravity of elders save for their shining eyes. Soldados at an adobe station awaited the breakfast of tortillas being prepared by a woman crouched like the Daughter of Night under her shawl, and the field of scraggly corn was patrolled by maguey and nopal cacti.

As the train sped to the high central plateau, so heaving with geologic tumult, monotony was impossible, plain and barranca giving way to steep-shouldered desert buttes and the Dientes Mountains opening their huge jaws to the sky and its clouds.

American Travel Types

Aboard the train was that other familiar world in the lady and gentleman tourists from "the States"—the ladies comparing notes on how they had liked London, whom they had seen in Florence, when they were in Paris, so that they had only moments in which to dab a glance at the country through which they now happened to be passing; the gentlemen either very young-husband or with that look of executives whose desks are in the background, or the comfortable-figured, gray-suited status of retirement. To the writer on economics the journey was only an opportunity to read the proofs of his latest volume, and the Mid-West spinster wanted to put everything she heard into a story. The showy blurbs of the latest books on Mexico were in every assortment of luggage.

Sombreros and Mattresses

The border town of Laredo was dominated by the tanned, shirt-sleeved wealth of the oil bonanza, and here one heard the story of the two American factories, one on each bank of the Rio Grande and both hiring Mexican labor. The sombrero factory was on the American side and doing a boom business under the slogan of "We Shade the World," but the long-prospering mattress factory on the Mexican side was quiet following a strike that had been called on the premise of the new regime in Mexico that the Government would protect the workers against exploitation by ftrеign capitalists.

The go-getting phraseology of the Texans had taken no cognizance of the minimum wage issue, but, running into it like that at the border, their opinion was characteristically emphatic that it was plain interference by Mexico with private initiative. What did Texas think of the program for social reform in Mexico—the program which many see as making the Land of the Plumed Serpent the first socialized state in the Western Hemisphere?

Individualists

"Nothing at all, that's what we think of it," said three at once, chorally representative of the match and oil industries and the law.

The oil man continued:

"This reform thing is being pushed too fast in Mexico. That situation would be easy to solve—in the right hands. It's a struggle for power in Mexico—the same as always. That's the Latin idea. I have got friends ready to invest $1,000,000 down there, but not as long as those radicals have the run of the country.

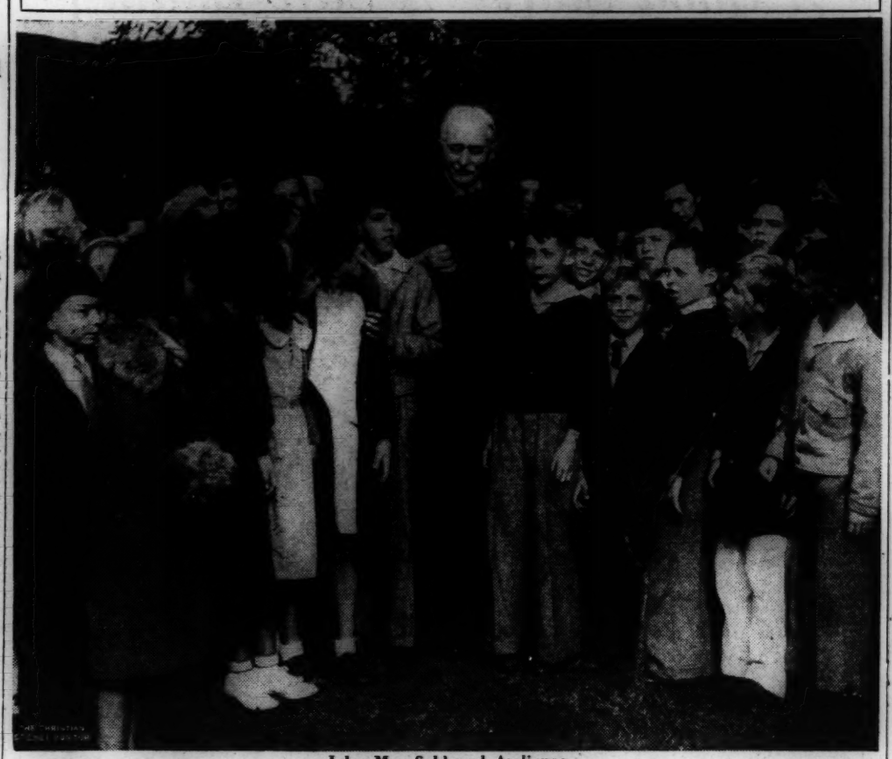
"President Cárdenas is all right, but the Mexicans don't understand those ideas that are being pushed down their throats. They don't want to live any different, and they resent the Government trying to tell them how to live."

Even then, the Mexican President, who is half-Spanish and half-Tarascan Indian, was riding horseback through the remote villages of the Central Plateau to keep his bearings on the idea that obsesses him that the living of the peon must be raised to a higher level. This was a far cry from the views of these men, fresh out of Houston, which seems to be the latest compass-point for Horace Greeley's West-going admonition and is the hallmark of oil in America today.

Houston's population has doubled in two years, they reported joyously; its millionaires had been made in the last decade, and the list was growing—and they wanted to know if one had seen the fine new railway station with its murals that picture the men of the pioneer century dreaming of the City Beautiful as they signed for independence, and later lifted the American Commonwealth flag of the Lone Star and rode on into the future of fulfillment.

So is Mexico today looking to that horizon for fulfillment of a hope that had its genesis at Dolores under Hidalgo in 1810, but which for a century and a quarter has been like a mirage far off on the illimitable plain.

Bard Awakens Fancy of Children



John Masefield and Audience
At Planting and Reading Exercises in California

British Laureate Sets Trees In Hollywood Poet's Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—John Masefield, Britain's Poet Laureate, took the time while he was on the Pacific Coast, to plant two little trees in what is known in Hollywood, as Poet's Garden, and to say a few words about poetry, reading some of his own songs.

Poet's Garden is itself as interesting a manifestation of the desire of an artist to make something as original as a poem. The garden's sponsor is Mrs. Ruth LePrade, who has dedicated her private home to the idea of poetry, brotherhood and peace. Her desire is that it act as a monument to the aspiration toward life and truth which every poet visions as Paradise and the Kingdom of Happiness.

Encouraged by Markham

It was Edwin Markham, author of "The Man With a Hoe," who first inspired Mrs. LePrade with poetic ideas when she was a child; and he has been instrumental in helping make the garden what it has become.

He has also helped in the planting, although Mrs. LePrade says that in doing this, he never uses a hoe. Instead he uses a spade; for he has conceived that the hoe is a symbol of mankind's degradation.

The trees in the garden are named for poets; and here you will find for example, the Song Tree, a white-trunked sycamore, planted by Mr. Markham, and dedicated to the poet Noyes. Under the Song Tree Mr. Masefield stood recently, while telling what he had to say when, with his wife Constance, he helped plant and dedicate a tree for his own laureateship, and another tree for that of Chaucer, the first of England's Laureates. It was interesting to observe, that he used both a hoe and a rake in this symbolic activity, and that his wife also used a hoe.

Chinese Singer

A beautiful Deodar cedar is called the Christ Tree, a Chinese ginkgo planted by one of China's singers named Moon-Kwan, who at the same time he planted the tree, also planted these verses in the garden's library.

Out of the chaotic strife
Nature has given you life.
I only open your eyes
So that you may know and see
From the viewpoint of a tree
Where the world of beauty lies,
Where the poets call Paradise,
Where the homeless birds come to nest,
And weary travelers to rest.
All these—and more you may see
Through eyes of eternity,
From the viewpoint of a tree.

Whitman's Lilac

A graceful willow is dedicated to Shakespeare, and a St. John's bread tree to Robert Browning. Walt Whitman has a lilac for himself; and, for the first time in nine years, it bloomed in 1935 just after a volume of "Leaves of Grass," bearing his own autograph, was added to the garden's library. It also bloomed this year, after Masefield's visit.

Lombardy poplars, flowering peach, white roses, red roses, wistaria, magnolia and varieties of palm and fig tree are named for Sappho, Shelley, Keats, Omar, Milton, Byron and others.

Mr. Masefield's contributions to the collection are a pomegranate, which he dedicated to his own laureateship, and a California oak, which he dedicated to "his master," Chaucer.

"What is poetry?" I asked Mr. Masefield.

For answer he referred me to a lecture delivered in England where he states that poetry is the spiritual light in which the true poet himself dwells. Poems worthy the name are in some measure manifestations, types, or shadows containing often some of the elements of the actual substance of this real world of song, joy and ecstasy.

"Who are the great poets — the singers of all time?"

The four supreme poets, according to Mr. Masefield, are Homer, Aeschylus, Dante and Shakespeare; but Yeates he considers as the most important single influence on modern thought.

Light Within

"All alike had access to an illumination of the mind by which they became poets, and this comes within the being, just as sunlight comes to the sea. This illumination exists eternally, and all may in some measure know its meaning, either by effort of desire, or grace of God. Those who deny it, however, can never have really felt its power. It is so intense that compared with it no other sensations seem to exist or to be real. It is so bright that all else seems shadows. It is so penetrating that in it the littlest thing — the grain of sand, the flower of a weed, the plumes on a moth's wing—all these are evidences of the depth and height and beauty of life."

Why do poets seem so unhappy at times? I wondered.

Two-Edged Sword

"Because the poet must continue to act in the role of priest and prophet in this age when people no longer elect to believe on the basis of human authority based on either organized society or organized religion; and such action necessarily brings with it the appearance at times of suffering—the suffering of being misunderstood, doubted, feared and mistrusted by those whom you may, with all your heart and soul, actually love.

So, the poet's sword must be a two-edged one and it cuts at the same time with its one edge, at the source of the suffering, while with the other edge, it is widening the path leading into Paradise — into the fullness of life, peace and understanding."

This was my realization while visiting with Masefield.

J. G. M.

Canada's Delegates To Youth Conclave In Geneva Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Among the representatives from more than 30 national organizations forming the Canadian contingent who will attend the World Youth Congress in Geneva starting Aug. 31 are included Norman Levy, Toronto, chairman of the Canadian Youth Congress; René McNicoll, vice-chairman of the Congress and one of the delegates-at-large, chosen by the congress; Kenneth Woodsworth, Toronto, also elected by the Canadian Youth Congress; Denton Massey, M. P.; the Rev. T. C. Douglas, M. P.; Paul Martin, M. P., who has been named acting chairman pro tem by the League of Nations Society. The Canadian Youth Congress and the League of Nations Society in Canada are co-operating in sending Canadian representatives, who will sail from Montreal Aug. 21.

The aims of the World Youth Congress are to bring together the youth of every country for the first time in history, to exchange ideas on international questions and "reach an agreement on a plan of concerted action for the prevention of war and the organization of peace."

Delegates from 39 other nations will be present, including the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Japan, China and Russia, and the chairman will be Henri Rollin, member of the Belgian Senate and president of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, under whose auspices the Congress is organized.

Kansas City Drops Its Junior College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City Board of Education has voted to discontinue the junior college, operated experimentally since 1930, in connection with the Northeast High School here.

The program was designed to save a year of schooling by eliminating the duplication in high school and college courses. In three years students have covered the ground of the customary junior and senior years in high school and the first two years in college. They have gone directly into the junior classes of universities.

Members of the Board of Education argued the students reached advanced studies at too early an age. They also pointed out that the city provided junior college work in its regular junior college.

Decrease Noted By Safety Council In Road Fatalities

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—The first six months of 1936 added 15,390 to America's list of highway fatalities, 500 fewer and 3 per cent less than the corresponding 1935 figure, the National Safety Council reported yesterday.

Despite the fact that the motor accident rate last month reached a high point for the year, the council, leading a five-year campaign to reduce mortalities 35 per cent, held that the outlook was "anything but discouraging."

Travel Increases

"Actually there has been a large increase in travel this year," said Sidney J. Williams, director of the Council's public safety division, "a thing we did not anticipate when the objective of the five year campaign—to save 38,000 lives—was announced.

"Gasoline consumption is up approximately 8 per cent. Thus while the number of accident deaths decreased only three per cent to July 1, the rate in terms of travel decreased 11 per cent, which is very gratifying."

The council's figures showed that June motor fatalities numbered 3020, an increase of 140 and a jump of five per cent from the June, 1935, total. May produced a six per cent rise, most of the improvement for 1936 having come in the first three months.

Year's Record Shows Reduction

But cities showed both a six month and a June reduction. For the half year period the decline was 9 per cent from last year and for June 2 per cent. The council said that urban areas from 25,000 to 250,000 population recorded a 25 per cent decrease from June, 1935.

Of 37 states reporting to the Council, 18 had fewer fatalities the last six months than last year. The decreases ranged from 7 per cent—the annual national goal set by the Council for the five year period—in Tennessee to 30 per cent in New Hampshire. States reporting reductions and the percentages were:

Percentages of Improvement

South Dakota, 28; Nevada, 26; Virginia, 24; Wisconsin, 21; New Jersey, 16; Iowa and New York, 13 each; Colorado, 11; Maryland, 10; Connecticut, 9; North Carolina and Utah, 8 each.

New York City's six months total of 39 fatalities was 86 under its toll for the same period last year, the best showing for the large cities. Chicago was the only one in the group of more than 500,000 population to register an increased total. Its aggregate this year was 367, one more than the same period last year.

For June alone five of the large cities—Milwaukee, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit and St. Louis—reported larger fatality totals than for a year ago.

Holyoke, Mass., took the honor post as the largest city with no deaths for the six months period, replacing Fall River, Mass., which had held the distinction for five months. Fall River reported one fatality in June. Holyoke has a population of 57,000.

Sixty-seven cities over the nation had no auto fatalities up to July 1. Pueblo, Colo, was the second largest city in the group.

Isle Royale Saved From Ax; Beauty Spot to Become Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn.—Most of the government funds amounting to $705,000, which have been set aside for the establishment of a national park on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, will go to a logging company that some years ago acquired title to more than 100,000 acres of timberland there.

When the company prepared to strip the island of its forest two years ago, persons who knew its scenic beauties protested.

They were not the first to attempt to interest both the State of Michigan and the Federal Government in plans to save Isle Royale for the people of the nation. During the Coolidge Administration the Isle Royale Archaeological Expedition appealed to the President for such action.

A Beauty Spot

The island is nearly 50 miles long and five miles wide. It lies off the coast of Canada and from its low mountain summits the cliff of Thunder Cape is but 20 miles away. Most of its rugged shore line is protected from the seas by a chain of 150 islets and a long row of minor rock ledges. It contains nearly 50 lakes. There is a herd of moose and woodland caribou, the only specimens of this animal left in the United States. There are literally thousands of prehistoric diggings out of which the ancients extracted copper metal. There are to be found ancient implements of bone, copper or stone, even of cedar wood, used in those early crude mining operations.

The island is similar in geology to most Lake Superior shores. Its rocks form the outcropping limb of a vast synclinorium which passes deep under Lake Superior and outcrops again among the copper mines of the Keewenaw peninsula in Michigan. It is composed of numerous flows of lavas alternating with ancient sea beaches, the former called amygdaloidal because of the cavities formed in the lava at times of cooling.

Rich in Minerals

The rocks of the island contain many minerals. Chief among them is copper, which occurs not as an ore, but as refined metallic copper. Sometimes this copper is "twinned," as it is termed, with pure silver metal. Since early times several attempts have been made to mine copper for the world's markets, but they all have failed.

Half a dozen varieties of semiprecious stones can be found here, among them minerals of the zeolite group, certain of the hydrous silicates and agates, chalcodoiic quartzes beautifully marked. Here also are found peculiar to Lake Superior points, thomsonites and chlorastrolites, aluminum silicates concentrically lined and quite valuable as minor jewels.

The island is covered by a primeval growth of timber, a dense protection of spruce and birch. Its streams and interior lakes abound with speckled trout, the deep water surrounding it teems with lake trout and with whitefish. There are a dozen or so of recreation inns, two or three private sporting clubs located at exceptional fishing grounds, and a few privately owned summer cottages, here and there. There are also a few game wardens to see that the big game is undisturbed. There is not a farm, not a road, more pretentious than a canoe portage or a deer trail, not a resident aside from the wardens during the long winters.

The island was ceded to the United States by the Chippewas in 1843. It was then invaded by prospectors and was very much alive for a few years. But by 1855 it "was a desert once more, with no permanent inhabitants." In 1867 the English tried mining. It lies close to the Canadian shores, and but for the insistence of Benjamin Franklin would be a part of Canada today. He had heard rumors of its riches in copper and when the Treaty of Paris was written in 1783 he insisted that the boundary line between the north of Minnesota and the Sault Ste. Marie pass to the north of it.

Palms Line Highway

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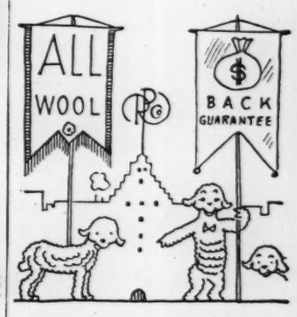

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Radio Boosts Piano Sales 300 P.C. in Year, NBC Says

Radio Comment

Radio is primarily responsible for a 300 per cent increase in piano sales during the past year, according to letters recently received by the National Broadcasting Company from executives in the piano industry.

Once considered a dangerous competitor of the instrumental music industries, radio is now credited with being one of the fundamental factors in the recent upturn in that business, and statistics now offered by the music trades provide significant confirmation of repeated claims by broadcasters that radio is the most effective medium yet devised for stimulating music appreciation and promoting general music culture.

"After a careful and dispassionate study of the nearly 300 per cent increase in piano sales during the past twelve months over those of 1934," W. A. Mennie, secretary of the National Piano Manufacturers Association, declares, "radio must now be considered one of the major reasons for this increase. Millions of listeners, who might otherwise never have attained an appreciation of music, are manifesting an interest in music culture and endeavoring to become participants themselves.

"These converts to the musical arts are purchasing musical instruments of every description, and since the piano being the basic musical instrument, it has benefited most of all from this stimulation. Radio, with its limitless possibilities, has educated listeners to appreciate music and it has produced a natural desire to create it, thus opening a hitherto nonexistent market."

Theodore Steinway, president of Steinway & Sons, wrote:

"We have found it—the influence of good music on the air—to be a tremendous stimulus to people toward music as an art and as an enjoyment. Of late years the broadcasting of music, not only of the voice and of stringed instruments, but also of the piano, has reached such a degree of perfection that it can only have an influence for good upon listeners, and in the degree that the technical improvement continues, so much the more will the love of music be instilled into the hearing public."

Type of Programs

William A. Alfring, president of the Aeolian-American Corporation, commenting upon the increase of piano sales in general and of the better grade pianos in particular, says, "This can be attributed directly to a very distinct increase in public interest in better music in the last few years, and principal among the contributing influences are the very fine programs for which the National Broadcasting Company is responsible."

Mr. Alfring added that "some of this increase can be accounted for in the more liberal spending attitude on the part of the public, but I too think that most of the influence can be attributed to a greater interest in music."

Lucien Wulsin, president of the Baldwin Piano Company, likewise credits radio as being responsible for "developing the appreciation and enjoyment of fine music."

Spiritual Benefits

"Once a person becomes conscious of the spiritual and intellectual benefits which follow from music appreciation in general they wish their children to be able to obtain the same benefits to an even greater degree," Mr. Wulsin wrote. "They realize the importance of musical training for their children, even though the children at the outset may not be completely enthusiastic about the plan.

"Instruction in piano builds the best and soundest foundation, even though later on the student may prefer to play some other instrument. During the past few years it is indeed remarkable how the piano has grown in public favor. Radio unquestionably played a most important part in this new development in the music industry."

Music Book Sales Up

More Americans are reading more books about music, too, W. W. Norton, president of the publishing house which bears his name, said.

"The considerable increase in the sale of books about music during the last few years can in part be attributed to some of the excellent programs which the National Broadcasting Company has sponsored," he reported.

Television Development

The Scophony television system, on which much quiet development work has been done in England while the Baird and Electrical Musical Industries systems have been receiving wide publicity there, has suddenly come to the fore with surprisingly successful demonstrations of what it can do already.

The men responsible for this development are George W. Walton, the inventor, and Solomon Sagall, managing director of the Scophony company. A full demonstration of what Scophony has so far achieved was given recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Unlike the other two systems, which have pinned their faith to the cathode-ray method of presenting the picture, the Scophony is an optico-mechanical system. Mr. Walton was convinced that the amount of light available for television work was not being used to the best advantage, so he set to work on the problem. The result is apparatus in which the source of illumination is a small filament lamp with a consumption of about 7 watts. This is adequate for a picture 10 inches by 8 inches.

The brilliancy of this picture is excellent, as is the definition, even when viewed close at the screen. At a normal distance for viewing, no lines are visible. The standard 240 lines with 25 pictures per second are used.

After seeing part of a talking film on this home receiver, a move was made to see the same film and a Mickey Mouse picture on a screen 5 feet by 4 feet. This is admittedly still in state of development, but the results seen were most promising. So far as is known the transmission of a picture of this size by direct television has not yet been achieved by any other process, and cannot be achieved by the cathode-ray method where the picture is limited by the size of the cathode-ray tube. An arc light was used as the illuminating source for the large screen.

Larger Pictures Possible

Nor does Scophony stop at a 5-foot by 4-foot picture. In another large room was apparatus for projecting a picture onto a full-size cinema screen 13 feet by 10 feet in size. With his optico-mechanical system, Mr. Walton explained, there is no difficulty in increasing the size of the picture.

It is difficult, as Mr. Walton himself says, to explain the Scophony system in the language of the layman. The idea is based on his invention of the "Stixograph" which resolves a picture into a straight line. In Scophony the picture is not scanned by a point of light traveling over it at high speed, but instead it is split up into strips placed side by side. Unlike the cathode-ray tube scanning, too, there is no time factor in question owing to the picture being built up point by point. Instead the whole picture is produced at the same moment as a series of built-up strips.

News Speeded Up

A new speed-up system for broadcasting news bulletins a few seconds after they have been received has been installed in the Radio City studios of the National Broadcasting Company.

The office of the supervisor of announcers has been converted into a broadcasting studio, with microphones, automatic volume control panel and other technical facilities built onto the supervisor's desk. The second a bulletin of transcendent importance is received, the announcer on duty can push a button which automatically connects his desk microphones to the networks and, without any delay, read the important news over the air.

Delay Is Eliminated

All bulletins under the new system will be identified by a staccato hum of wireless signals which will be heard at the opening and close of each news flash.

Under the old system of broadcasting important news there was a delay of two or three minutes while the bulletin was rushed by messenger to the studio and while proper lines were being set up.

Now, the program on the air is faded out and the announcer begins reading his bulletin several seconds after it is received hot off the wires from world-wide news gathering agencies through the Press Radio Bureau. As soon as the bulletin is finished, the regular program is cut back into the networks.

Power Increased

When the National Broadcasting Company was organized 10 years ago, the total power of the network stations amounted to 41,250 watts. At the end of 1935 this single group of affiliated stations had a total of 1,734,900 watts.

The power utilized by NBC network stations in one year, amounting to 14,960,547 kilowatt hours, would also be sufficient to provide street lighting for the States of Wyoming, New Mexico, Nevada and Delaware for a year—with enough left over to operate 14,708 washing machines continuously for the same length of time.

Observed from another angle, one of the express elevators in Radio City could travel up and down the 800-foot RCA Building for more than 490 years if NBC's annual network station power were available for its use. Likewise, if this same power could be utilized at one spot at the same time, it would have sufficient energy to operate over 272,000,000 midget radio sets.

A Good Start—A Safe Ending

• • •

The Great Automotive Game

¶ "Warming up" is the pitcher's prelude to every game. A cold arm invites defeat in the first inning. The same can be said of a cold motor on the highways, only it's the first mile that counts. And the macadamized stakes are far greater. The pitcher stands only to lose a game, whereas the failure of a cold motor to pick up quickly has brought serious consequences on the road. Hence, the wise motorist "warms up" the motor before leaving the curb. Or else he drives slowly and well to the right of the road until the engine is ready for the full whirl of the highway game.

Sometimes the pitcher's arm will not "warm up." So—the manager picks another player. But the motorist who finds his car too numb to start has no other alternative than a walk to the railroad. That is, if he has not uncovered the simplicity of those seemingly complicated problems of winter starting—the A B C's of motoring.

¶ In these days, it's nothing to fix the trouble—the trouble is finding the trouble. For instance, there's always a period of amateur head scratching when the starter won't crank the engine in cold weather. Or, if it will crank the engine, the motor won't take hold.

¶ The professional driver, he who is schooled in fundamentals, knows that winter engine troubles almost always have to do with the battery, oil, ignition, or fuel system. Which one is to blame when the starter won't budge the motor? Perhaps there are evidences of summer oil in the crankcase. Maybe the crankcase was not thoroughly cleaned before the winter oil was put in. No battery is strong enough to overcome the drag of cold, and thickened summer oil, in freezing weather.

¶ Having made sure of the oil, try this battery test—turn on the dashlight, depress the clutch pedal and engage the starter button. If the light dims extremely or goes out, the battery is down. For every minute the starter is used, it takes 30 minutes of normal driving to return an equivalent of power to the battery.

¶ If the engine won't crank with the starter, it can be stirred to action by pushing the car. Invariably, a spark of power is left in the battery. With the wheels moving reasonably fast, shift into first or second, pull out the choke and engage the clutch. If hand cranking is found necessary, pull upward in short, snappy movements—never push downward.

¶ A fully charged battery will not freeze. Corroded battery terminals reduce power. With the dashlight on, shake the battery terminals. If the light flickers or even wavers, terminals are either loose or are weak through corrosion.

¶ If the motor turns over but will not start, the fuel system or ignition usually is at fault. To make sure, disconnect any spark plug and hold the end of the wire about one quarter of an inch from the metal base of the plug. Turn on the ignition and have someone step on the starter. If a bright spark jumps between wire tip and metal base, the ignition is presumably all right down to the plugs. Try the other wires to make certain. Now for the plugs. Are they clean? Wet or dirty porcelain causes short circuits. Maybe the gap between the two plug points is too wide. Double an ordinary business calling card as a guide for proper width between points.

¶ If the test shows no spark while cranking the engine, the trouble concerns the ignition—loose connections, defective breaker points, faulty coil or condenser. Usually it is breaker points. In this case, remove the distributor cover and clean the points with sandpaper. If the points do not separate appreciably when the engine is cranked, they need resetting or replacing.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Be Patient"

¶ If you do not know what breaker points are, ask the garage man to show you where to find them. It may save many a service charge and frequent waiting for the garage man. Sometimes, his businesslike manner implies that he has done a skillful mechanical job, whereas he may only have cleaned the points in the distributor. Watch his maneuvers and "discover" your own car's common weaknesses.

¶ If the ignition meets these simple tests, look at the gas tank. Its emptiness has caused many an anxious moment of imaginary troubles. Do not take the gauge for granted. Try the old-fashioned stick test if marooned on the road. If there is gas, disconnect the fuel supply line at the carburetor and crank the engine with the starter. No flow means there is dirt in the fuel line, in the pump strainer or vacuum tank. Strainers are easily cleaned—if you know where they are. If the line is dirty, it must be blown out. Have this done twice a year and avert a common cause of stalled motors.

¶ The remedy for a flooded engine is—push in the choke, turn on the ignition, open the throttle wide and crank the engine for 10 seconds. When the engine starts, push in the throttle halfway. Then use the choke enough to keep the motor from stalling until it is in normal swing.

¶ A starting trick used by some professionals in cold weather is to pull the choke and throttle wide open and step on the starter for five seconds. Then turn on the ignition and throw in the starter again. Always disengage the clutch when starting in the winter, letting it engage slowly so as not to stall the engine.

¶ Having schooled yourself in facing these common causes of starting troubles, you have laid the groundwork for an intelligent and safe handling of the car itself.

[Eleventh of 12 Articles]

The World in Tune

All Time is Eastern Standard

Sunday, Aug. 2

Boston—9:12 a. m.—Chimes and regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Budapest—10 a. m.—Gypsy Band; Messages to Hungarians Abroad; Liszt: Hungarian piano phantasie. HAS-3, 19.5m, 15.37meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Review; listeners' answers; news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

London—6 p. m.—Beethoven Recital. Frank Merrick, pianist. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—6:30 p. m.—Symphony Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Eindhoven, Netherlands—7 p. m.—Transmission for Central and South America. PCJ, 31.2m, 9.59meg.

Berlin—7 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Military Concert. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Halifax—10 p. m.—"Atlantic Nocturne." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg

London—10:16 p. m.—Recital, Morag MacDonald, soprano. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Monday, Aug. 3

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News W1XK, 313m, 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—Travel broadcast; music and news. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Berlin—5:30 p. m.—"Famous Musicians"; Prof. Eta Harich-Schneider, harpsichord; DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—6 p. m.—"London Pie." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg.; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg.; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana"; talk Prof. Tullio Levi, "Civilization"; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 31.1m, 6.39meg.

Madrid—6 p. m.—Retransmission from Barcelona. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—Schubert's "Heroic Songs." Werner Gisevius. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Amateur Hour. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Toronto—10:30 p. m.—"Lulluby Lagoon." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Tuesday, Aug. 4

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Schenectady—5:35 p. m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—6:48 p. m.—"Round the British Isles."; GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—Light Music; time; Spanish lesson. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Berlin—8 p. m.—"The Kaleidoscope of Opera." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m.—"The Fourth of August, 1914." GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—9:15 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Vancouver—11:30 p. m.—"Melody Moods." CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Wednesday, Aug. 5

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—"Some Soviet Social Welfare Work." RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—4:15 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH, Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—Romantic Compositions of Weber and Schumann. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; concert of folk songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Schenectady—7 p. m.—Latin American Concert. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

Paris—7:15 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Scott Quartet. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

London—9 p. m.—BBC Military Band, B. Walton O'Donnell, conductor. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Thursday, Aug. 6

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—9:50 p. m.—"Empire Magazine." GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—7 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Music and variety for the children. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

London—7:30 p. m.—A commentary on the Olympic Games, from Olympic Stadium, Berlin. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—8 p. m.—Popular Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Concert of Light Music. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—10 p. m.—"Night Shift"; relay from Beachy Head Lighthouse. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Paris—10:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Friday, Aug. 7

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Moscow—4 p. m.—News; music. RNE, 25m, 12meg.

Boston—4:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25.45m, 11.79meg.

Paris—5:15 p. m.—Concert from Radio-Paris. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Rio de Janeiro—4:45 p. m.—Brazilian Hour. PRF5, 31.6m, 9.50meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English; selections from opera; Venetian songs. 2RO, 31.1m, 9.63meg.

London—6 p. m.—BBC Empire Orchestra. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Folk Songs and Rustic Dances of our Nordic Guets." DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9 p. m.—Camp Fire Sing-Song by Scouts from at home and abroad, from Ravy Castle, Durham. GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Caracas—9:15 p. m.—National Orchestra. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Pittsburgh—11 p. m.—DX Club. W8XK, 48.8m, 6.14meg.

Saturday, Aug. 8

Boston—11:30 a. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Paris—2:30 p. m.—Theatrical Broadcast by actors of the Comedie-Francaise. TPA3, 25.2m, 11.88meg.

Boston—4 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XK, 31.3m, 9.57meg.

Geneva—5:30 p. m.—News from the League of Nations headquarters. HBL, 31.2m, 9.65meg.

Tokyo—6 p. m.—"Overseas Program." JVH Nazaki, 20.5m, 14.6meg.

Rome—6 p. m.—News in English. 2RO 31.1m, 9.63meg.

Schenectady—6:30 p. m.—Science Forum. W2XAF, 31.4m, 9.53meg.

London—6:55 p. m.—Recital of Popular Songs, Gordon Tenny Brand, Canadian baritone. GSP, 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSF, 19.8m, 15.14meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg.

Madrid—7 p. m.—Spanish music; travel talk. EAQ, 30.5m, 9.87meg.

Caracas—8:45 p. m.—Dance music. YV2RC, 51.7m, 5.8meg.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—Reports from the Olympic Games. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

Lethbridge—11 p. m.—"The Sport Week," Henry Viney, sports commentator. CJRO, 48.7m, 6.15meg; CJRX, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

Civil Service League Praises Roosevelt For His Postal Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29—Contrary to the view taken by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, that the President's new postal civil service order perpetuates Farley appointees in office, the National Civil Service Reform League today warmly commends the President for his step.

The league is a militant reform agency that has severely criticized Mr. Roosevelt on occasion in the past. In a letter to the President, Robert L. Johnson, president of the league, expresses gratification and describes the new measure as "a definite forward step which will inure to the distinct benefit of the postal system."

H. Eliot Kaplan, executive secretary of the league, simultaneously declares that "not since President Wilson in 1917 issued his executive order requiring presidential postmasters to be appointed after examinations conducted by the Civil Service Commission and the selection of the first person on the list, have we had such gratifying action by the President."

President Harding "ill-advisedly" modified the Wilson order in 1921, Mr. Kaplan added, "by permitting the selection of one of the three highest on the eligible list certified by the commission.

"This led to serious abuse and injected partisan politics in the selection of postmasters. It was continued so through the administrations of Coolidge and Hoover. It was much weakened again by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933. At that time he precluded any person in the federal service, which includes the postal service, from competing for a postmastership. That left the field freer for the politicians.

"We are gratified that he has not only rectified his mistake of July, 1933, but has gone further than any of his predecessors in placing postmasters under the merit system."

Wisteria Draws Tourists

A wisteria vine, believed the world's largest, is a show place on Fern Lake ranch, near Montell, Texas. It was planted 52 years ago and has more than 10,000 feet of tendrils. At the ground the vine has a 49-inch circumference.

Drought Damage Is Exaggerated, Farm Papers Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 29—The effect of the drought is severe but greatly over-emphasized, declares a statement issued here yesterday from the general offices of the Corn Belt Farm Dailies.

Considerable weight is attached to comment by this organization, a central agency for live-stock publications in St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Omaha, Neb., and Chicago. But conservative observers at the Board of Trade here, who admit that there usually is a tendency to exaggerate under such circumstances, fail to find any over-emphasis in the present situation.

Early Harvest Cited

The farm dailies' statement denies that the drought is as bad this year as in 1934, basing its reasoning on the fact that farmers nearly everywhere harvested a good early hay crop, thus providing feed, that wheat has made at least part of a crop, that many have been surprised at their oat harvest, and that a great deal of the corn still can make a crop.

Board of Trade experts, however, declare that conditions are as bad as in 1934 and possibly worse due to the lack of a carry-over wheat crop which was present in 1934. It is pointed out that in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and parts of Minnesota, there is hardly a crop of any kind, that in Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma, the corn crop is almost a complete failure and that in the Middle Western states both corn and wheat are in bad condition.

More Acreage Affected

Some observers say that, regardless of weather conditions, the corn crop will deteriorate from now on. It also is claimed by most observers that the affected area, although spotty, actually covers more acreage than in 1934.

Whether the farmer or consumer will suffer most, it is noted, depends on whether the farmer has enough of a crop to sell to take advantage of increased prices. If he has some crop, it is possible that with prices a third or more higher than with a normal crop, he will not suffer greatly from the monetary standpoint and may even profit. There are many sections where there is no crop at all and others where what is left is unmarketable.

So far as the live-stock industry is concerned, the farm dailies report says, "the important thing to know is that the outlook is favorable, with prices generally at a profitable level."

One Wisconsin farmer takes a broad view. He says that while he made no profit on the cattle he sold, he did get feed cost, he has the fertilizer to improve the land, and in buying, shipping and finishing the cattle he made business for the man who raised the cattle, the railroads, the packers, the truckers and the retailer of meat.

Government Report Paints Gloomy Picture Of Corn Crop Outlook

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—A dark picture of the corn crop in the Middle West was sketched by the Agriculture Department today in its weekly crop and weather summary.

Arid conditions and continued maximum temperatures above the 100-degree mark were said to have speeded deterioration of the crop in Iowa, Minnesota and other plains states. The drought in Iowa, the department said, has caused greater damage to corn than that of 1934.

Scattered showers during the week brought temporary relief to portions of the Ohio Valley and spots in the lower Missouri Valley and southwestern plains. In general, however, the area between the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains was described as seriously needing rain.

Mostly satisfactory moisture conditions were reported in southern states, excepting in the northwestern cotton belt. The situation in the Atlantic area was favorable except that rain was needed for pastures.

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Fascist Empire Organized By Italy in East Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

undertook was not an adventure whose primary object was the definitive consolidation of the Fascist regime in Italy, but, on the contrary, that it was absolutely essential for the political development and future economic well-being of his country.

Too Many: Too Little

The characteristics of Italy's colonization plan have been adapted to two dominating factors: the superabundant population of Italy and her lack of raw materials.

The vast territory of Ethiopia, 3½ times the size of Italy, and if Eritrea and Italian Somaliland are also included, 5½ times as large, is to absorb, according to the Italian program, the surplus population of the national territory represented by those who were once compelled to seek a living by emigrating abroad and who now, with a renewed national conscience, are to constitute an army of pioneers.

According to several organs of public opinion in this country, the emigration to Ethiopia of 2,000,000 Italians will not be an excessive effort. This is a minimum program. Some journals say that in the next 10 years 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 Italians will have to be transferred to the extensive and sparsely inhabited Ethiopian territory.

Up to 15,000,000

Other newspapers state with confidence that there is room in Ethiopia for 15,000,000 Italians. This, it appears, is the maximum program.

Since the yearly increase of this country's population averages 400,000, Italy, according to these calculations, has found an outlet for her surplus population for the next 35 years. Thus one of Italy's most pressing problems, and one of the main causes of Italy's expansionist war, seems now to have been settled, at least for a long while.

Besides becoming a colony for settlement, Ethiopia is expected to provide Italy with those raw materials which are to be found there in plenty and the lack of which on the national soil has placed this country for long periods in a position of economic servitude, which, in turn, is sometimes the cause of political servitude.

Finally, Ethiopia, the Italians foresee, should become, at least in the early stages of its development, a new, extensive outlet for Italian industrial products.

Political-Military Interest

To the three main characteristics of the Italian colonization plan just mentioned—a colony of settlement, a source of raw materials, and an outlet for Italian industrial products—a fourth must be added. This is the increased political and military interest which Italy has acquired in East Africa as a result of the absorption of Ethiopia.

Already in the distant years when the maritime station of Assab, the property of the Genoese Rubattino Company and originally intended to serve as a coaling station for Italian ships, passed into the hands of the Italian state, the statesman Pasquale Stanislao Mancini, with almost prophetic views of his country's future, had affirmed that for Italy "the keys of the Mediterranean lie in the Red Sea."

More than 50 years have passed since these words were uttered, and today Italy is preparing to gain for herself greater freedom in the Mediterranean—which, as Italian Nationalists are never tired of recalling, was a "Roman lake"—by occupying a strategical position which will control access to this sea from the eastern end, thus opening up free communications between Italian ports and East Africa.

Looking Ahead

The Italian Expeditionary Force, about 500,000 men strong, which will be left for a long time in Ethiopia; the creation of a powerful air center on the Ethiopian plateau; the system of new fortifications and aeronautical and maritime stations from Derna to the island of Doumeirah in the Red Sea—all point to the intention of Italy of strengthening her strategical positions from Libya to East Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, in such a way to be able to control the British route to the East as well as the communications between Alexandria and Cape Town.

The type of Italian colonization in Ethiopia, broadly speaking, is manysided. It cannot be compared to the colonization programs undertaken by the European powers during the last two centuries. It has wider scope and extended limits. Indeed, it has no fixed limits, so comprehensive it is.

Its aim is the formation of a colony for settlement purposes, for economic exploitation, having a political character and military interest, the whole being studiously wrapped up with imperial prestige. It can, in fact, be affirmed that such an amalgamation of colonial characteristics, which are elsewhere scattered, is reflected in the Italian intention to form with the colonization of Ethiopia, not only a colonial empire, true and proper, but an "extension" of the homeland into East Africa, a second Italy in Africa, similar in everything to the mother country.

Eyes South!

With the annexation of Ethiopia Italy once more turns historically toward the south. Rome wishes to constitute on the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean another "Italian shore." Libya, on the African Mediterranean side, is already known in this country as Italy's "Fourth Shore." The Italian Empire in East Africa will be the Fifth Shore. Signor Mussolini will carry unchanged into Ethiopia the methods and forms of Fascism as they exist in the homeland.

Everywhere in Italy there is talk of "Latin Africa" and of "Roman Africa." The idea of Rome—of Romanity—of Romanization, which for the majority of the Italian people conveys something literary, rhetorical, vague but á la mode, is for Signor Mussolini a substantial reality.

The Italy of today wishes to extend the "Romanity" to her colonies. Italy is preparing to constitute at the intersection of three continents, Europe, Asia and Africa, an integral and totalitarian Corporative and Fascist Empire. But, in reality, it is a revival of the ancient Roman Empire, duly adapted to modern times.

Different Constitution

In promulgating the constitution of the new Italian Empire in East Africa Signor Mussolini had two main political considerations in mind. The first was the necessity of establishing once again an accomplished fact, and presenting it to the world for its acceptance and rejection. Moreover, the Duce decided on this particular type of constitution because it could show, better than any other which was under study, the irrevocable character of the Italian possession of Ethiopia, still a controversial subject in the opinion of most of the world's powers.

The kind of constitution given to the Italian colonies in East Africa differs, both in form and in substance, from the juridical status of a Colony, a Mandate or a Protectorate. It is something more solid since it binds to the imperial pledge not only the Fascist Government and the Italian people but the Monarchy itself.

The proclamation of the Italian Empire in Ethiopia, besides establishing an accomplished political fact in East Africa, has its repercussions also in the domestic field. It consolidates the relations between the Fascist regime and the Monarchy in Italy. The Italian Sovereign owes to Fascism his imperial title.

The proclamation of the King of Italy as Emperor has given rise to many misunderstandings, even in the Italian press. There are those who still speak of the "Empire of Italy" and of the "Emperor of Italy," while in reality there is no such thing. It is only a question of "Empire of Ethiopia" and of "Emperor of Ethiopia."

Victor Emmanuel III of Italy is entitled "King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia," and in this double title the first part still preserves the greater prestige. As to the coronation of the King as Emperor of Ethiopia, this, it is understood, will not take place, for the simple reason that the members of the House of Savoy have never had themselves crowned not even as Kings of Italy.

Ruled by Viceroy

Under the Constitution promulgated June 1, 1936, all the Italian possessions in East Africa have been organized into a single unit, and are placed under the rule of a Viceroy, who is also Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of all the forces stationed in the colony. Italy's combined East African domain is divided, for administrative purposes, into five regional governorships, based chiefly on geography, all subordinate to the central government in Addis Ababa, but enjoying at the same time a certain degree of autonomy. The five subsidiary governments are established respectively at Amhara, with Gondar as capital, Galla and Sidamo, with Jimma as capital, Harar, with Harar as capital, Eritrea with Asmara as capital, and Somaliland with Mogadiscio as capital.

The Governor General Viceroy, who depends from the Minister for the Colonies in Rome, has depending from him a Vice-Governor General and a Chief of Staff. From him depend, in addition, the five regional governors for decisions affecting general policy, colonization, defense, and similar problems.

The capital, Addis Ababa, with a territory extending over a radius of 60 kilometers, is constituted as a municipal administration under a civil governor, who depends directly from the Governor General. The territory of each government is subdivided into commissariats which in turn, according to circumstances, may be subdivided into residencies, and these again into vice-residencies.

Two consultative organs are placed at the disposal of the central government: a general council composed of the highest Italian officials, and a consultative organ, of which form part, among others, six Italian citizens and six native chiefs or notables. Each of the five regional governments has also its own council.

It is important to emphasize that the Constitution for the new territory guarantees absolute respect for religion. The religious institutions of the Ethiopic Coptic Christian Church will be regulated by special laws and by accords with the Coptic Patriarch of Alexandria (Egypt). As to the Roman Catholic missions, it is easy to foresee that Italy will favor their expansion, provided the missions are Italian, and this will necessarily be the case in consequence of the reduction or even the disappearance of the French Catholic missions from Ethiopia. The Moslems are guaranteed a specially favorable treatment. Opposed under regime of the Negus, they will now be permitted to restore throughout Ethiopian territory their religious centers, their ancient institutions, and their religious schools. Moreover, disputes between Moslem subjects will be judged by the Cadis according to Islamic law and local customs. The teaching of Arabic is compulsory in all schools for natives in Moslem territories.

Italy's Self-Imposed Task of Empire

Photo from Field Museum-Chicago Daily News Expedition to Abyssinia; © Fox; Topical; L. N. A.

Plans to Change Ethiopia

Upper—Photograph Shows Typical Teeming Crowd in Streets of Addis Ababa. Lower Left—Native Court of Justice Held on a Hillside Near Harar. Inset—Ethiopian Child. Lower Right—Ethiopian Agriculture Is Primitive. This Picture Shows Plowing in the Highlands Where the Crops Are Wheat, Millet, Barley and Chick-Peas

Unrest of Japanese Farmers Creates Permanent Problem

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The agrarian crisis is at once one of the most permanent, one of the most baffling and one of the most urgent problems which every Japanese Cabinet must face.

Agricultural unrest has been closely connected with such explosions of political discontent as the violent outbreaks of May 15, 1932, and Feb. 26, 1936. The impulsive young army officers are doubly susceptible to the influence of bad conditions in the rural districts. Many of them come from the landowning class which has been hard hit by falling prices and mounting debts in recent years. They are also affected by the stories of distress from the peasant soldiers under their command.

Five Main Difficulties

Michinosuke Hamada, chief secretary of the Central Union of Cooperative Societies in Japan, a well-known authority on agricultural conditions, points out four main elements in the country's agrarian crisis: the widespread prevalence of tenancy, which applies to 47 per cent of the farm land in Japan; the accumulated farm debts, which he estimates at over 5,000,000,000 yen (the yen is worth a little over 29 cents); the growing discrepancy between the market prices of industrial and agricultural products which works out to the disadvantage of the farmer; the excessive tax burden which is imposed on farmers.

Over and above all this is the terrific congestion of the Japanese rural areas, the average size of a Japanese farm being only a little over two and one half acres. Just as the pressure of Japan's surplus population tends to keep wages low in the towns, it operates to keep rents and price of land high in the country districts.

Land of Disasters

Still another factor that makes the lot of the Japanese hard is the country's unusual liability to natural disasters. Japan is periodically swept by typhoons, or violent storms. Its rivers, because of the narrowness of the islands, are short, mountain torrents, trickles in wide beds during many months of the year, but raging torrents, which often cause devastating floods, in times of heavy rain or rapid melting of the snow in the mountains. It is estimated that the flood and typhoon damage during the last two years amounted to 440,000,000 yen, which represents an additional tax of 7 or 8 per cent on the farmers' incomes.

Japan has also experienced the blighting effect of the depression on agricultural prices. The annual value of Japan's agricultural produce in 1925 was 4,480,000,000 yen. By 1931 it had been more than cut in half and amounted to approximately 2,000,000 yen. This was the low point of Japan's crisis. Since that time there has been an irregular upward trend in farm prices. But in 1935 the value of farm produce was only about 3,300,000,000 yen, still 25 per cent below the 1935 figure. Meanwhile there has been no corresponding reduction in debts and taxes.

Important Problem

Premier Hirota, in an interview which he granted soon after his assumption of office, characterized the agrarian problem as one of the most important which he had to solve. And during the recent session of the Diet several laws which aim at the alleviation of rural distress were enacted. A rice control law gives the Government the right to order the storing of rice in excess of the amount which is estimated as necessary for consumption. This is designed to steady the price of Japan's most important crop, which accounts for about half the income of the farmers. A bill drafted along similar lines provides for the storage and control of silk cocoons, where wild fluctuations of price have played havoc with the welfare of districts which specialize in sericulture. Another bill gave the Government some control over the fertilizer industry, although it did not go as far as radical reformers would have desired. Because of the exhaustion of the Japanese soil, fertilizer is a huge item in the budget of the farmer, and high prices which are charged by the large firms which manufacture fertilizer are a standing grievance in the rural districts.

Tohoku Worst Off

The worst of Japan's hard-pressed agricultural regions are to be found in the Tohoku region, in the northern part of the Main Island. Here the soil is poor and the climate is too severe for some of the products which are raised, with the result that frost, along with other natural disasters, often inflicts great damage. The Diet authorized the creation of two joint stock companies, each with a capital of 30,000,000 yen, one to promote general industrial development, the other to build up electrical power stations. It remains to be seen how far these companies can overcome the chronic poverty and malnutrition of the Tohoku.

Problem Hasn't Been Tackled

In the main, while the Hirota Cabinet has been perhaps more active than its predecessor, it cannot be said that the agrarian problem has been tackled in any fundamental way. Apparently it is hoped that piecemeal and modest relief measures, with an accompaniment of state control, aided by improving price trends, will gradually bring the Japanese country districts back to the relative well-being of the twenties. The course, smooth or rough, as the case may be, of political development in Tokyo will serve to some extent as a barometer of agrarian conditions. For, while the poorer peasants and tenant farmers who suffer most under existing conditions are too docile to cause the authorities much concern, this certainly cannot be said of the young officers who come from the families of the country gentry; and any new worsening of agricultural conditions is likely to have its repercussions both in the army and in the general political life of the nation.

Boys' Festival In Seattle Exalts Japanese Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Japanese Boys' Festival of the fifth day of the fifth month was celebrated this year, through the courtesy of the Japan Society, in a way which made it an occasion for an international mingling of Americans and Japanese.

Professors, lawyers, parents and teachers bowed and smiled with diminutive Japanese parents and children. The carp, patron fish of Japanese boys, billowed in bright paper form overhead, cherry blossom poems on bright paper fluttered from the branches of laburnum, lilac and dogwood, Japanese ladies in their richest kimonas and obis did hostess service, and across the blue waters, Mount Rainier, in a particularly Fujiyama mood, hung in the sky.

To understand the symbolism back of the Boys' Festival, it was explained, is to understand much of the motivation and idealism back of the Japanese nation. The carp is chosen for its qualities of swimming with dauntless courage upstream against swift currents and cascades. While the symbolism of the iris, symbolic flower of the festival, as well as the doll soldier heroes on display, revealed the deeply militaristic ideals of the national background. These are used to bring out, in boys, qualities of ambition, energy, strength, perserverence, and the will to overcome obstacles.

Dr. Herbert Gowan, introduced as "one who has a better understanding of the Japanese thany any man on the whole Pacific coast," said that the thought of the enrichment that each nation can contribute is taking the place of the old theory of an American "melting pot" and the melting down of all nationalities into one mold.

Cultural and social contributions of the Japanese people were seen in a program which included an exhibition by boys of the ancient arts of fencing and jiu jitsu and in the pagenatry of elaborate dolls representing feudal generals and Samurai warriors, on the traditional white horse.

The girls had a share in the festival where little girls in their brilliant kimonas against a background of firs, dogwood and madrona, and to the music of the samisen, danced the "Kappori," a semiclassical dance and the "Ondo," a folk dance. Their older sisters provided flower arrangements with native wild things arranged in the company of lily-of-the-valley, iris, tulips and calla lilies. Their parents served refreshments composed of tea, the traditional rice cakes, and rice dumplings served in oak leaves.

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Temperance Forces Resist Compromise in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Australian Temperance Council, which held its annual conference in this city to mark the State's centenary year, as its chief speaker, Canon R. B. S. Hammond of Sydney. His visit gave the movement a fine impetus and it was significant that the Lord Mayor, John Cain, gave Canon Hammond a civil reception to which representative citizens were invited.

The conference was well attended and the proceedings indicated that the campaign is gaining ground in every part of Australia. In his presidential address, Canon Hammond said men who were politically dry and personally wet, and politically wet and personally dry were notorious in every State.

Uncompromising Stand

"We are uncompromising," he declared. We say that the liquor business is wrong and we must carry to politicians our increasing demands that there be no compromise in legislation, which must be for the good of the greatest number. The liquor evil is greater than any other great question with which we are confronted."

Speaking at the civic reception, Canon Hammond said that he had persuaded his 50,000th person to sign the pledge in the central police court, Sydney. In doing that work he had interviewed 200,000 persons and had found that alcohol, far from being associated with jollity had a way of being allied with tears.

At the conference meetings Canon Hammond said the movement must deal firmly with the menace of the drinking driver. There were fatal road accidents last year and alcohol should be the first factor to come under suspicion. Only recently Judge H. G. Edwards of Sydney had said: "I regard with great disapproval anybody driving a motorcar after having had any liquor at all."

One resolution carried in the large industrial meeting "viewed with great alarm the repeated attempts that are being made to whittle away privileges gained by citizens in this State (6 o'clock closing of liquor bars) and resolves strenuously to oppose all efforts made to permit added facilities being granted to the liquor industry."

'Boy Orator' Winner Over Gov. Marland In Oklahoma Race

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 29 (AP)—A youthful former professor, Representative Josh Lee, held the Oklahoma Democratic United States senatorial nomination today—less than two years after trading his State University public speaking chair for a freshman Congressman's seat.

Representative Lee, who successfully pitted his oratory and ready grin against charges that seven discharged WPA officials were "improperly active" in his behalf, defeated Gov. E. W. Marland by more than 108,000 votes.

Representative Lee will meet Herbert K. Hyde, Republican nominee, in the November election for the Senate seat from which Thomas P. Gore was retired in the July 7 primary.

Governor Marland's defeat by Representative Lee was the Governor's first since he won a congressional seat in the normally Republican eighth district in 1931 after losing control of his $65,000,000 oil corporation. Mr. Marland still has two more years to serve as Governor.

As Representative Lee swept to a victory evident from the counting of the first returns, Oklahoma's cowboy congressman, Representative Percy L. Gassaway, apparently was defeated in the fourth district. Leading him by a good majority was another former school teacher, Lyle Boren of Seminole, who left a WPA job at Enid to run for office.

Wild-Pony Roundup Held on Sea Island

CHINCOTEAGUE, Va., July 29 (AP)—Chincoteague Island, famous for its little ponies, was alive with the miniature steeds today.

The old custom of rounding up the wild ponies on ocean-swept Assateague, a neighboring island off the Virginia coast, began at dawn, in preparation for the annual auction here tomorrow.

Legend has it that a couple of centuries ago a gallant Spanish ship, limping after a tussle with the Atlantic, grounded off Toms Cove, spilling a precious herd of ponies in the shallow water. Reaching the island and thriving on the abundant vegetation there, the ponies multiplied until the sandy shores were thick with the dumpy little steeds. No one knows just when the pony penning started or how.

Bendix Aviation Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Bendix Aviation Corporation and subsidiaries for the quarter ended June 30, 1936, reports a net profit, after depreciation, interest, normal federal income taxes and other charges, of $1,008,740, equal to 48 cents a share, on 2,097,663 shares of $5-par stock, compared with $860,820, or 41 cents a share, in the preceding quarter and $807,646, or 38 cents a share, in the second quarter last year.

Italian Wheat Nationalized By State Monopoly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy's wheat crop has been nationalized. The monopoly established by the Italian Government on grain is one of the most drastic innovations introduced under Facist legislation in the economic field. Wheat cannot form any longer the object of private trading.

All wheat produced in Italy or imported into this country (including temporary imports) must be delivered to the state and transferred to public wheat elevators. The only exception made to this rule is in favor of growers who are allowed to retain a maximum of 660 pounds per head per dependent and an additional quantity of 50 pounds per acre for sowing purposes. Such wheat, however, cannot be held if it eventually exceeds those two requirements, and it must be brought to the elevators. Wheat must be delivered to the elevators within 30 days of harvesting.

Importation Controlled

The importation of wheat from foreign countries, even temporarily, for private account, is forbidden. Any imports of wheat necessary will be made by a special agricultural consortium.

Wheat stored in elevators remains the property of the grower, but the elevators are given the absolute right to sell for the growers' account.

Third parties cannot seize wheat, but only the sale proceeds.

A special government wheat office will be in charge of collecting the grain, distributing it to consumers and fixing prices. The wheat marketing price is to be fixed yearly on June 15 and is to remain valid for the whole wheat year.

Basic Price Fixed

The basic prices for this year have been fixed at 108 lire a quintal for soft grain and 123 lire a quintal for hard grain. But these prices will be paid only for the first 350 bushels and for larger quantities the price will be reduced.

The state pays its wheat purchases in three installments, the first payable at the receipt of the grain, the second in October and the third in December.

In order that each district may be supplied with wheat in time of need, all flour mills must carry a reserve stock enough to last one month.

Poor Crop This Year

This year's wheat harvest in Italy is expected to be rather poor, owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Despite an increase in the total area sown and the heavier use of fertilizers, the crop will not reach last year's high figure of over 77,000,000 quintals, although the general expectation is that it will be quite satisfactory.

Italian peasants have already voluntarily surrendered to the Government 8,000,000 quintals of grain, which have been stocked in the national stores. This wheat stock has enabled the Government to intervene on the market and to keep prices up to a remunerative level without unduly raising the price of bread.

Pacifist Who Quit Reserves Receives Wide Commendation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam

THREE thousand letters of sympathy and praise, against four of disapproval, choked the mail box of A. Viruly, first pilot in the service of the Royal Dutch Airlines, who recently resigned as reservist officer to defend his stand against warfare. In the meantime the stream of letters continues to flow.

As Mr. Viruly is a busy pilot on the 9000-mile Amsterdam-Batavia line and an instructor at the Royal Dutch Airlines pilots' school, as well as a widely-read author, it was impossible for him to reply to all the letters. Instead he published an open letter recently. Although an officers' casino refused admittance to him and his family as a result of his attitude, he declared that there are thousands of signs of true comradeship from perfect strangers.

A dispatch from Amsterdam was recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor setting forth the letter written by A. Viruly, Dutch Airline pilot, to Prime Minister Dr. Hendrik Colijn of the Netherlands. The pilot resigned from his post as a reserve flying officer because he felt that he never could perform a duty which necessitated killing other men, "thus denying a positive Christian principle, the most valuable experience of life and my human sense of honor."

All-Time Record For Joblessness Set in Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Unemployment figures in Alberta reached an all-time high total in the last three months, according to federal statistics, which showed that in March this year, 98,486 Albertans were dependent on government aid as compared to 59,704 in March, 1935. The figures for May showed 84,422 on relief in this province as compared with 56,848 in June last year, this being an increase on the relief lists of 58 per cent.

A dispatch from Ottawa suggests that the Social Credit plan may be proving a magnet to the relief population from other provinces who think that they would not get less unemployment aid than they are at present receiving in their own province, while in Alberta the policy of the Social Credit Goverment in promising issues of stamped scrip and basic dividends may prove an inducement. The question is raised if this might not account for the "extraordinary increase" in the lists of unemployed seeking relief assistance.

But while the jobless from other points may be trekking to Alberta, there is taking place a record exodus of families with their household effects leaving Alberta for the Pacific coast. John McNeill, head of a moving and storage company in this city, informed the press recently that from Maq 7 to June 19 he had moved 41 families and all their household goods and furniture, all of whom were going to re-locate in Vancouver and Victoria. He stated that this was the heaviest outward movement of families he could remember from this city.

Picnics in Order For Roosevelt As Cruise Ends

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B., July 29 (AP)—President Roosevelt, under guard of the colorful Canadian Royal Mounted Police and the American secret service, relaxed in a big red cottage on a hilltop here today.

His 437-mile two-week sailing vacation ended at 8:30 p. m., eastern daylight time, last night.

A picnic with members of his family and friends in the summer colony here shortly after noon and a reception around tea time at the cottage for his neighbors were the only departures from a do-nothing schedule arranged for him during the day.

Quoddy Conference

Reports circulated that Maj. Gen. Edwin H. Markham, chief of army engineers, was en route here for a conference with the President on the Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing project which was abandoned when Congress refused to appropriate money for further construction.

Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, has been looking over the model village built to house the Quoddy workers and was understood to have made some proposal to the President yesterday regarding its future.

The President docked last night at his private wharf in a colorful setting of Canadian and American flags and a lane of 20 Royal Mounted in scarlet tunics. Old friends and fellow sailors of his boyhood days were on hand also to extend a welcome.

Taken on Picnic

His mother and wife had arrived several hours earlier on the U. S. S. Potomac, which took them and friends of the family to a picnic with the Chief Executive on a sandy beach on L'Etang Harbor, 10 miles north at the mouth of the St. Croix River.

Going ashore at L'Etang for the first time since his cruise began July 14 at Pulpit Harbor, Maine, the sun-tanned President ate his share of egg and chicken sandwiches and watched a softball game between officers of the destroyer Hopkins and the Potomac. The former won.

Letting the escort vessels go ahead to Campobello, the President sailed the Sewanna leisurely back to his New Brunswick home through an inland passage that ran zigzag through dozens of small pine-topped islands. Only two whaleboats from the escort craft accompanied him.

Leaves Thursday

The President will remain here until Thursday afternoon. He then will board the Potomac for St. Andrews, N. B., to board his special train for Quebec, where all day Friday will be spent in a good-neighbor visit with the Governor General of Canada. He will return to Hyde Park, N. Y., around Monday, after making a short tour of New England flood areas by motor.

The log for the Roosevelt voyage, complete today, showed he was under sail more than 90 hours in traveling nearly 450 miles on a trip originally set for only about 250.

Traveling Garden in Gotham Slums Gives Youngsters First View of Nature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—Proof that onions do not really grow in bunches like those pushcart vendors display was had in Manhattan's lower jungles today when a traveling "garden" from the New York City Park Department appeared east of the Bowery.

It was a strange sight to ragged urchins, so they stopped their play in Forsyth Street to crowd about the six-ton trailer in which more than 100 species of growing vegetables had been arranged for their education.

Someone recalled that he had seen tomatoes growing in a vacant lot in The Bronx, and several girls had tended kitchen herbs in boxes on the fire escapes. But to most of the children, cabbages came in sacks, and as for the indispensable garlic—why, it came in a braid.

The mystery of green things growing in earth brought 1000 visitors on a tour of inspection, housewives coming to get first-hand information on the situation.

The Park Department's program is to take green, fresh plants into the darkest slums of America's largest city, where concrete and paving blocks don't give even weeds a chance, and the traveling display will, therefore, tour the five boroughs until Sept. 15.

Aquariums to Make 'Fish Conscious' Tour

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP) — Traveling aquariums soon will be sent by the Bureau of Fisheries to all sections of the country to make the nation "fish conscious."

Portable units, containing various species of fish, will be displayed to familiarize the public with fish, fish culture and fish propagation.

Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries Charles E. Jackson said today the first probably would be sent to the Rock Ridge county fair, Lexington, Va., in September and displayed later at the Richmond and Petersburg, Va., fairs. Additional units will be sent to the New England, Midwest and Western sections of the country.

Italy's Traveling Theaters Take Opera and Drama to Small Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE—Italy's traveling theaters, "Cars of Thespis," are once more setting out on their annual tours among the smaller towns and out-of-the-way places, both on the mainland and on the islands. Each car travels with a complete company, stage, lighting equipment, scenery and costumes, and seating accommodation for a large audience.

This year the lyric car, which travels with a company and staff of several hundred persons, is giving its first performance on June 27 at Civitavecchia with Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." The season's repertory also includes Verdi's "Il Trovatore" and Puccini's "La Boheme." Its tour will conclude in September at Littoria one of the newly established towns in the reclaimed region of the Pontine Marshes.

Two other cars will set out on July 1 and will include in their repertory "Felicita Colombo" by Adami, and "Orologic a Cucu" (The Cuckoo Clock) by Donini.

The cars are under the direction of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavaro, the National After-Work Association, which organizes recreation for the workers along art, athletic, cultural and other lines.

Darien Festival Marks Founding By Scots in 1736

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DARIEN, Ga.—Erection of a Georgia-marble monument in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of this city by 177 Scottish Highlanders was the high light of a recent ceremony at which were read greetings from Scotland.

History was the order of the day. The greetings from Inverness, Scotland, from which the Highlanders came, brought to memory the story of how the settlers, who left Scotland in October, 1735, settled on the banks of the Altamaha River in January, 1736. In 1739, they called the settlement New Inverness and the district, Darien, but the town later adopted the name Darien.

Guests Welcomed

The morning ceremony was held in the city. On a flag-draped stand beneath the great Oglethorpe Oak Mayor R. A. Young, H. G. Atwood, master of ceremonies, J. Randolph Anderson, Dr. L. B. Warren and others of the receptior committee introduced the day's guests to the city.

The main ceremony of the day, however, was held at Lower Bluff—the landing spot of the Highlanders. Here in a small natural amphitheater a cast of 500—many of them descendants of the original settlers—enacted "The Pageant of Darien," which portrayed the history of the district from the arrival of the Creek Indians to the present.

Marble Monument

The marble monument, designed by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, who attended the celebration in Scottish costume, holds a bronze panel which depicts a Highland Band, also Dr. McKenzie's work.

Below the panel, which was adopted from Dr. McKenzie's Scottish-American War Memorial in Edinburgh, Scotland, is the inscription:

"To the highlanders of Scotland who founded New Inverness in 1736. Their valor defended the struggling colony from Spanish invasion. Their ideals, tradition, and culture enriched the land of their adoption."

Panel Presented

The panel was presented by the Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Savannah, Ga., and the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Georgia.

Among addresses made were those by Judge A. R. McDonell, president of the St. Andrew's Society of Savannah; J. Randolph Anderson, governor, Society of Colonial Wars in Georgia; Mrs. Thomas Pinckney Waring, president, Georgia Society of the Colonial Dames of America; G. Arthur Gordon, son of the founder of the Colonial Dames, and Dr. McKenzie.

Mrs. McKenzie placed at the foot of the monument a wreath presented by St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and the American and Scottish flags veiling the monument were drawn aside by John Mohr McIntosh, a direct descendant of the founder of the colony.

All-Americas Pact For Peace Is Seen As Task of Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Reminders are being issued in South American countries that the Roosevelt-sponsored conference to be held in Buenos Aires is essentially a peace conference, and that it is doubtful whether any discussion will take place on continental generalities.

Trade questions are banned by several Latin-American governments and only a minority are disposed to consider the suggested American League of Nations or adaptation of the Hague Court. The majority foresees much humdrum, though very necessary, procedure in co-ordinating existing treaties, confirming boundaries, and final formulating of a multilateral pact insuring some measure of collective security for the New World.

Latest reports indicate that the gathering may be postponed until near the end of the year. The causes for this are said to be preparation of the program and the approaching presidential election in the United States.

Also, before the representatives meet they will have to consult the will of their peoples and get the advice of statesmen. All this takes time.

Another reason no less worthy of consideration is the question of boundaries. The South American press seems particularly anxious that all pending boundary disputes should be settled before the peace conference meets. If such questions were solved, it would be declared, it would save the conference much labor and time and pave the way for satisfying all peace aspirations.

One of the dissenting voices to a strictly political program is that of La Prensa of Buenos Aires. This daily considers it vitally necessary that questions of an economic character should be retained on the agenda. It believes that a rapprochement among the Americas can only be achieved by solving trade and tariff problems.

"Really, the nations of the western hemisphere have no fundamental reasons for discord," the paper declares editorially. "Fighting decides nothing and nowadays we look for a legal decision. But it must be confessed that fighting has existed and has accentuated the war of tariffs which is just as harmful as war.

"However, there are hopes for a settlement of the problem. Financial co-operation, communications by sea or river, the construction of the Pan-American highway, alleviation of tariff restrictions and customs agreements are matters which may be of incalculable benefit in bringing about continental harmony."

The greater part of the Chilean and Argentine press is categorically opposed to any Pan-American league or court system. The two governments, especially that of Argentina, are anxious that an American agreement shall be of a regional character and take its place as part of a universal peace system.

Jobless 'Army' Calls For Reinforcements; Disorders Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., July 29—Disorder in the Senate gallery by destitute unemployed has reached a point where Representative Hiram G. Andrews (D), of Cambria County, said today it would be necessary to form committees of public safety unless the constituted authorities were able, through the use of police forces, to maintain order.

Simultaneously David Lasser, president of the Workers' Alliance heading the demonstration, called for reinforcements from more than 40 towns and cities in the state, threatening to "dig in until the fight is won."

Representative Andrews reviewed the situation in the state Senate galleries Monday night and yesterday, when unemployed men and women hooted and booed the Senators, daring them to order the galleries cleared or tt adjourn. They banged on the rails of the balcony and threw pieces of wood down into the Senate Chamber.

"Because the Legislature was unable to protect itself against the coercion of special interests, the State Senate now seems equally impotent against the onslaughts of a mob," Representative Andrews said. "It is abhorrent to all our notions concerning real democracy that parliamentary action should be dictated from the gallery by irresponsible representatives of irresponsible organizations.

"Disorder has recently reached such limits that it is expedient to notify the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the Superintendent of State Police and members of the Senate that if they are unable to maintain the orderly processes of government it will be necessary to organize committees of public safety and to proceed to police the state Capitol in the interests of sane, decent, orderly governmental procedure."

The majority of the demonstrators passed last night at the state Farm Show Building, a few electing to remain in the Senate gallery and in the rotunda of the Capitol.

Today both Gov. George H. Earle and the Republican Senate majority continued to appear firm in their stand regarding the funding of relief. Governor Earle reiterated that if relief money were provided through notes, the Republicans must enact the necessary tax measures to redeem these promises to pay.

Meanwhile, the Republican leaders refused to retreat an inch from their stand that anticipatory notes be issued against revenue to be raised by taxation through measures to be considered some time in the future.

R. O. T. C. Army Unit To Be Established In 25 More Colleges

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that reserve officer training units will be established in 25 more colleges and universities this fall to enlarge the reservoir from which future officers may be drawn for the army.

The new units—in addition to the 324 now providing specialized training in the different military branches in 254 educational institutions—would increase the number of R. O. T. C. trainees from 127,565 to 150,000.

Military training would be established at the following schools:

Coast artillery units: University of Maine, University of California, University of San Francisco.

Engineer units: New York University, Clarkson College of Technology, Ohio State University, University of Michigan, University of Wisconsin, Oklahoma A. & M. College and Texas Technical College.

Field artillery units: St. Bonaventure College, Duquesne University, Louisiana State University, Xavier University, Michigan State College, University of Nebraska, Arkansas State College and University of Santa Clara.

Infantry units: Niagara University, University of Mississippi, Ohio University and University of Kansas.

Adult Education Rise Reported By Cincinnati Group

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The bringing of increased educational opportunities to several thousand adults was the achievement of the second year of the Adult Education Council here, the council's annual report released by its executive secretary, Miss Helen Gregory, states.

Over 2000 men and women registered at the headquarters for classes in subjects ranging from typewriting to cooking and from oil painting to public speaking. Other thousands were directed on phone inquiry or personal call to the proper schools for the subjects fitting their needs. Where demands for training were not supplied by existing schools, special classses were started by the Council's Committee on Opportunities.

The Council is a body of citizens who are trying to improve conditions for their fellow citizens through acquainting them with the possibilities for adult education existing in this city and through supplying any lack in their wants. It has been furnished free quarters at the Public Library and funds from many friends.

A house-to-house survey in eight representative sections of the city is underway, Miss Gregory stated, to determine the educational wants and interests so that an adult education program can be more effectively planned. Facts are being gathered about people's reading habits, their use of the public library, their methods of obtaining reading material, their desire for training and their willingness and ability to pay for classes.

Postal Receipts Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 29—Receipts at the Westfield post office continue to show a steady gain, according to Postmaster Edward J. Sammons, who has pointed out that June revenue was 27.93 per cent ahead of June last year. For the six months' period from Jan. 1, receipts are 5.82 per cent ahead of the same period a year ago.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Quick reasoning would enable puzzlers to enjoy solving difficult examples.
2. Level, Eve, Revel, Lever
3. Swim, Slim, Slid, Said, Sail.
4. 63)8694(138
   63

   239
   189

   504
   504
5. After G low S (Afterglows).

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Feathers and Frivolities of Midseason Paris

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Revival of Ostrich Sought

The Gainsborough Ball—With a Prophecy on Hats

By Elene Foster

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THIS is the "lean season" for fashion news. In the parlance of the New England farmer, we are "'tween hay and grass." Our summer wardrobe is complete and who has the time or inclination to think of autumn clothes in the midst of an August holiday? There are, however, always interesting novelties to be found in the highways and byways of this enchanting city, so let's look about us and see what we can discover.

In the first place there is crochet. Crocheted hats and scarves are an old story but have you ever seen day-time frocks, evening gowns, coats and jackets, all in the finest crochet which at a very short distance looks like a lovely soft cloth? Aileen Rice, an American woman and a master craftsman of the crochet needle, is showing models in hand-crochet which are nothing short of amazing. A country costume, which I, for one, would not want to resist, were I going to the country, consists of a frock of white linen crochet with short sleeves and a belt of navy blue stitched linen and a jacket in the finest of woolen crochet, navy blue with an all-over design in little white squares—short and loose and comfy. For the younger generation there is a bright yellow bolero in linen crochet with a knitted white cotton skirt and a white linen crochet sweater. There is also a beach costume in buttercup linen crochet, worn over a black knitted woolen bathing-suit, which has a skirt (knee-length), which buttons up the side, and a short-sleeved bolero.

All these crocheted garments, as well as those which are hand-knitted, keep their shape without the bulging or bagginess which is the great drawback to so many knitted garments. Mrs. Rice, too, has a clever way of fashioning crocheted sweaters for the matronly figure by means of a fitted yoke and a little extra fulness which makes them easy to wear. Crocheted gloves of bright cotton or linen are a smart accessory for the summer costume. A pair of loose-wristed ones in pink, knobby cotton are especially attractive with an all-black or all-white costume and there is a crocheted hat, scarf and bag to match if one wishes to "go the whole figger."

Rickrack Braid

Rickrack braid (do you remember it or was it in vogue before your day?) is used a great deal for collars, cuffs and stiff little bows for street frocks, usually in white, but I have also seen it in pale pink or pale blue. Robert Piguet makes waistcoats of rickrack to wear with tailored suits and it also forms the flaring gauntlets of cotton gloves. A pink linen frock which was worn at one of the tennis matches had the full skirt, the neck and short sleeves edged with navy blue rickrack, the color scheme being carried out by a big navy linen hat, shoes and gloves.

Molyneux is showing a hat made of a row of rickrack, stiffened a little, with a brim which is turned off the face, with a band of navy blue grosgrain ribbon around the crown and a bow on the upturned brim,—lovely to wear with a summer frock.

Buttons are amusing. Madame Schiaparelli fastens a brown, double-breasted jacket with two rows of little red lanterns and another in gray tweed with small gingerbread pigs and a street frock in black woolen crepe has two rows of little blue porcelain tassels on the front of the bodice. Ardanse, by a special permission, uses a replica of the Jo Davidson American medal to fasten her tailored jackets and one sees replicas of old Roman coins, tiny bunches of grapes, walnuts, acorns, little drums, dominoes, tinkling bells of brass or nickel anchors and porcelain flowers. Belt buckles are quite as orginal in design, there is a metal lock with dangling key, crossed swords with little red silk ensigns attached to the hilts, huge interlacing metal rings, a flat disk which holds a powder puff, leather bows and knots, tiny urns with metal flowers, sea-shells including those of the humble clam, gold leaves and flat metal marguerites and all sorts of animals including two white plaster giraffes and a brown elephant,—all of which add interest to the suede or leather belt.

To Help the Ostrich Industry

The appeal of King Edward VIII to English women to help the ostrich feather industry by wearing feathers has already had the desired result on this side of the Channel, for milliners are beginning to use this most becoming of hat trimmings on their autumn creations. The Gainsborough Ball, held recently by "the bright young people" of the "Gardenia Club," is bound to have a strong influence in this direction, for there one saw the ostrich plume in all its glory. And such glory! Not only were the huge "Gainsborough" hats covered with graceful, trailing plumes, but feathers were used as garnitures as well, on the lovely silken frocks which were exact reproductions of those worn by the great ladies whose portraits by Gainsborough, Reynolds, Lawrence and Lely, adorn the walls of baronial halls and famous art galleries.

The picture of these lovely ladies moving along the paths of the floodlit garden of a beautiful old house facing the Arc de Triomphe, accompanied by "gallants" also in the costumes of the period (Lord Lytton for one, had come from London to wear for this one evening the very costume in which his ancestor had been painted by Gainsborough) is something that will live for a very long time in the memory.

But to return to our feathers. The most beautiful costume and the one which received the first prize, was of lovely, changeable, mauve taffeta with a big, full "crinoline" skirt shirred through the middle on a band of curly, pale gray ostrich "tips," from which, at intervals, hung long silver tassels. A pale gray fichu was held at the waist by a cluster of gray feathers and on top of a mass of chestnut brown puffs and curls was the most gorgeous mauve hat piled with the softest of gray ostrich plumes.

Hair Ornaments

At the opening night of a new French film, an occasion which brings out an audience in full evening dress, at least one third of the women present wore some sort of decoration in the hair. Flowers were the favorite ornaments but there were also bandeaux, some of the color of the frock and some in contrasting colors, usually with diamond clips or a branch of glittering rhinestones across the front. Jeweled nets or those of silk with a rhinestone ornament or comb at the sides were numerous, and narrow bands of jewels, plain gold and silver fillets were conspicuous among the younger set. One young girl had a wreath of shiny green enamel leaves encircling the row of tight curls at the back of her head and another, with ashy, blonde hair, wore a row of black cellophane "curly-cues," while an older woman with iron gray hair wore a coronet of tiny bright, blue ostrich tips matching the cluster of giant cornflowers that she wore on the front of her dull, black frock. Little evening caps of flowers, feathers or of gold or silver lamé were numerous.

Embroidery is in high favor, usually in pearls, sequins or colored beads. Jackets of bead or sequin embroidery are a smart accessory of the evening costume and floral designs in beads are seen on the front of the bodice of daytime frocks and even, in a smaller scale, on the lapel of the tailored jacket.

Broad-brimmed hats have supplanted the ridiculous little pancakes, saucers and "flowerpot" toques of last spring and, unless all signs fail, will be worn for dress occasions the coming winter, trimmed with ostrich feathers.

Upper Left—Hat of Bright Green Straw With Narrow Black Velvet Band, Designed by Erik. Upper Right—Hand-Knitted Frock in Pale Gray Wool With Buttons and Belt-Buckle in Darker Gray and Tiny Nosegay of White Porcelain Flowers. Made on a Foundation of Heavy Crepe-de-Chine, It Is Proof Against Bagging or Stretching. By Aileen Rice. Lower—Evening Frock of Marquisette in Flame Colors: Red, Orange, and Yellow. The Graceful Skirt and Drapery Over the Arms Are Typical of the House of Ardanse.

Friends of the Library

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE side door was always unlocked at the Adams's house, and we young people of the town might be seen day after day, going in with a book and later emerging with another. There was at that time no public library in the village, but the booklined shelves in the home of that generous family were open to us all for the simple recording of name and date when we borrowed and the checking off when we returned the books of our choice. I hope none proved unworthy of that privilege. Then, later, I lived in another town during the pristine flush of enthusiasm and gratitude that came with the opening of its first public library, a citizens' venture. And now because I still recall how precious was the sharing of books by the Adams family with us of the village, and how the whole population of the larger town benefited from the active interest and support, as well as from the library which that interest made possible, I want to tell you about the Citizens Library Movement.

We in the United States are so fortunate with our hundreds and thousands of libraries, our strong supporting American Library Association and our many fine library training schools, that I sometimes wonder if we have forgotten how much the enthusiastic and intelligent help of Mr. and Mrs. Jones and Miss Doe is needed if towns and counties as yet not reached are to have free access to books and their advantages.

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Yes, as we motor through the towns and villages of the United States, we so often see a squat square building set in its neat bit of park, labeled Carnegie Library or some memorial name, that I believe these facts concerning our lack of libraries, given in an article by Marion A. Wright in the current A. L. A. Bulletin will surprise you as it did me:

There are 45,000,000 persons in the United States who are still without public library service, and only 12 per cent of that number live in towns and cities of more than 2500 population, whereas 88 per cent of those without public library service live in rural districts or in villages of less than 2500 population.

In Arkansas and Mississippi, for example, there are 20 volumes in the public libraries for each thousand inhabitants, whereas in New Hampshire there are 2570 volumes per thousand inhabitants. The average for the country is 820 volumes.

In Mississippi the annual circulation of volumes from public libraries is 260 per thousand inhabitants and 290 for Arkansas, whereas the average circulation per thousand inhabitants for New Hampshire is 7210 and the average for the country is 3670. Arkansas and Mississippi annually spend two cents per capita for maintenance of public libraries, whereas Massachusetts spends $1.08 and the average American state, 37 cents.

From the consideration of these facts, together with those facts and figures which reflect the prosperity, comfort, and well-being of the average citizen of all of the American states, there emerges the profound conviction that access to books and the habit of general reading tend irresistibly toward the elevation of a people in the scale and standards of their living. This is capable of statistical demonstration.

So you see there is something for us to do.

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The Citizens Library Movement began in 1927 in North Carolina, where hundreds of men and women organized with the purpose of making books available to every man, woman, and child in the state. Other states followed suit and libraries sprang up where the seed was sown. We who live in towns or cities where libraries are well-established, sometimes fall into the habit of accepting them as a matter of course, along with the snow-plow and the garbage wagon. Our taxes and our votes are needed by any public service; but the library needs in addition our active interest, enthusiasm and support. Furthermore, a "citizens library movement" in a town already supplied with a library, may be able to develop branches in outlying rural districts or encourage the citizens of a less well supplied town to start a library there. Might even run a book truck around the countryside.

Marion Wright in the ALA Bulletin, draws some informal but possibly significant conclusions concerning an invariable relation of active, well-informed public interest in government and the availability of public libraries to the citizens of the region in which it is shown. "Ignorance is the fertile breeding ground for demagogy," the article states; and adds later, "One cannot pass an intelligent judgment on any proposed change in the government under which he lives without knowing the history of that government and with what success the proposed change has operated elsewhere. Reading is essential for that knowledge . . . Whenever a candidate for instance, blows upon the embers of an ancient prejudice, the well read man does not throw his hat into the air, but . . . remarks to himself that the device of the candidate is shabby and threadbare with age." And further, in a discussion of intelligent jurors:

"It will hardly be disputed that the decision of every juror is greatly influenced by his background. That is, he proceeds to the decision of the issue in the light of his own experience, observations, and fund of general information. The more narrow and restricted his intellectual horizon, the easier it is for him to be led to a conclusion by the power of subtle suggestions and by appeals to his deeper emotions."

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston, and I suppose other cities, has had a supporting organization during the past year called "Friends of the Symphony" which has enabled those of small purses as well as those of large, to give practical expression to their conviction that good music is a civic necessity. Throughout the United States, and begun, we understand, by the Bodleian Library of Oxford University, a movement called "Friends of the Library" is growing—and long may it wave! Books, magazines, posters, publicity, and money flowed in. The Glen Ellyn (Ill.) Friends have held public forums to raise funds—the forums themselves being of inestimable benefit to the citizens. If you are interested in this idea, copies of the handbook, "Friends of the Library Groups," telling in detail how to organize lay groups which create good will and promote gifts to the library, may be had free on request by writing to the Special Membership Division at A. L. A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Ave., Chicago.

♪ ♪ ♪

How much do you know about the work of your local library? And do you know how you can share its good work with others? Does your librarian know that you are interested? She will probably be glad to set a time in which to tell you of her work. Perhaps, on the other hand, she needs inspiration and encouragement to improve her service to the public. Where has she a better right to look for it, than to the women of the community? Perhaps there is a Citizens Library Committee or a Friends of the Library group already formed in your locality, which you can help support. Or, perhaps, you and your friends can start one.

I almost never pass our local library without expressing, silently or verbally, a thought of gratitude for it and for all the public libraries throughout the land and across the seas. Even the smallest and poorest among them is a friend in need to somebody. They all deserve, I feel, the active gratitude and support of us as friends in return. And the benefits are never one-sided.

Millicent Taylor

Fruit Drinks and Floats

Cooling Beverages for Hot Summer Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE are some recipes for your file. Delicious, new, and easy to make. Interesting new combinations lend themselves to the making of appetizing fruitades, milk, fruit, and chocolate combinations. A tempting cool drink accompanied by dainty sandwiches and delicate little cakes is a thing to be remembered, especially when it is beautifully served. There are such fascinating trays, lovely glasses, colorful interesting linens, and at *such* attractive prices. One may always have a charming service, at very little expense. It is the little extra touch in serving that really does the trick.

Always keep lemon sirup on hand for the foundation of your summer drinks.

Lemon Sirup

1 cup sugar
2 cups water
⅓ cup lemon juice

Boil sugar and water five minutes. Add lemon juice and cool. The simple lemon sirup may be bottled and kept in the refrigerator.

♪ ♪ ♪

To decorate ice cubes for cold beverages, place a cherry, green or red, with mint leaves, small flowers, or a small slice of lemon or orange with whole cloves, in each compartment of a refrigerator pan. Fill with water and freeze.

♪ ♪ ♪

Chocolate Peppermint Float

8 cups cold chocolate (sweetened)
Extract of peppermint
1 cup whipped cream

To each glass of chocolate add three drops of extract of peppermint, top with cream and serve very cold.

Mexican Chocolate a là Mode

3 teaspoons ground cinnamon
6 cups hot chocolate (sweetened)
1 pint caramel ice cream
1 tablespoon shredded almonds (toasted)

Mix cinnamon and chocolate together, stir until well blended. Cool. Top with caramel ice cream. Sprinkle with toasted almonds. Serve at once.

Grape Juice Flip

½ cup water
1 cup sugar
1 pint grape juice
½ cup lime
1 pint charged water
2 egg whites (beaten to a froth)
Fresh mint

Cook water and sugar five minutes. Chill. Add grape and lime juice. When ready to serve add charged water, stir in egg white, and pour over crushed ice. Garnish with fresh mint.

Grape Juice Crush

1 pt. grape juice
1 pt. charged water
3 lemons
½ cup sugar

Mix grape juice and water, combine lemon and sugar, add to grape juice, pour over crushed ice, serve at once.

Canton Punch

3 cups water
1 cup sugar
½ pound Canton ginger (chopped fine)
1¼ cups pineapple juice
½ cup lemon juice
Fresh cherries with stems

Boil water, sugar and ginger for 10 minutes, add fruit juice, cool and strain. Pour over crushed ice, garnish with fresh cherries.

Raspberryade

1 cup sugar
2 cups water
½ cup lemon juice
2 cups raspberry sirup
Fresh mint

Boil sugar and water five minutes, add lemon juice, mix well and chill. Just before serving, fill glasses one fourth full of crushed ice, one third of raspberry juice, and one third lemon mixture. Stir well, and garnish with fresh mint.

Apricot Freeze

3 cups apricot juice
1 cup pineapple juice
1 pt. ginger ale
1 pt. lemon water ice (frozen very hard)

Combine chilled apricot and pineapple juice, add ginger ale. Fill glasses one third full of lemon ice. Cover with apricot and pineapple mixture. Serve at once.

Orange Float

2 cups orange juice
2 tbsps. lemon
2 tbsps. lime
5 tbsps. honey
1 pt. lime ice
1 pt. ginger ale
1 tbsp. grated orange rind

Combine orange, lemon, lime, and honey. Mix well. Just before serving, add ginger ale. Pour over crushed ice, top with lime ice, and sprinkle with grated orange rind.

Orange Squash

12 oranges
1 qt. vanilla ice cream
Nutmeg

Squeeze oranges and chill juice. Fill glasses one third full of ice cream. Cover with orange juice, dust with nutmeg. Serve at once.

Old-Fashioned Currant Julep

1 cup currant jelly
1 cup boiling water
¾ cup sugar
⅛ cup lime juice
1 cup orange juice
⅛ cup lemon juice
1 pint ginger ale
Fresh mint

Break jelly into small pieces with a fork. Stir into boiling water until dissolved. Add sugar. When cool, add chilled fruit juices. Allow two sprigs of mint for each serving. Bruise lower leaves of mint, and place in glass with crushed ice. When ready to serve, add ginger ale to first mixture, mix well, and pour over crushed ice.

Pineapple Whisk

2 cups crushed pineapple
2 cups cream
1 pint charged water
1 pint vanilla ice cream

Have all ingredients very cold. Combine pineapple and cream. Just before serving pour in charged water. Fill glasses ⅔ full, add ice cream. Serve at once.

WINIFRED GREELY

A Cookbook With a Pedigree

DESCRIBED as "the book most often consulted in American homes next to the Bible and the telephone directory," an 856-page cookbook has run into editions totaling 1,700,000 since its first publication in 1896, and has earned more than $3,500,000 in sales, according to an article in the August issue of Fortune Magazine.

The volume is "The Boston Cooking School Cook Book," by Fannie Farmer, originally privately printed for sale to pupils of the school of which Miss Farmer was principal, but established since the turn of the century as one of America's greatest literary successes, a book which has gone through 54 printings and four revisions. In 1933 it was translated into Braille for the blind, and, according to Fortune, "sells practically everywhere — including Australia, New Zealand, British East Africa, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and the South Sea Islands."

"Fannie Farmer's original cookbook was a mousy-looking volume of 557 pages," Fortune reports. "Along with recipes and menus, the book gave elaborate instructions for building fires with such fuels as kerosene, gas, wood, charcoal, coal, coke, and alcohol. And there was no fretting about calories and vitamins. A Fannie Farmer breakfast that started off lightly with a bit of fruit wound up, like as not, with a slab of apple pie or a piece of strawberry shortcake. A full-course dinner called for twelve courses, a sample menu including clams or oysters, soup, rissoles or bouches, fish, venison, beef or mutton, a meat entree or light fish, one vegetable, cheese or punch, game with salad, cold dessert with fancy cakes, bonbons, crackers and cheese, and café noir.

"The current edition, which is now being revised for publication in September, contains 756 pages of recipes, 15 pages of menus and 60 pages of index. It recognizes only gas and electricity as fuel, and offers no firebuilding instructions. There is a lot of information about food values, marketing, menu planning, and a discussion of such new-day gadgets as special thermometers for temperature control, paper baking cups, and pastry jaggers. Among other changes in the book, fruit salads get eight pages today instead of one recipe (bananas and lettuce) as in 1896.

"The best years for the cookbook were from 1920 to 1930, when about 74,000 copies were sold annually. Since 1930 sales have dropped to 45,000. From October to February is the book's liveliest season, with a light flurry in May when June brides start cramming."

A Lacy Knit Summer Blouse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS blouse is worked on a circular needle, all in one piece. It has puffed raglan sleeves and is done in a lacy design that has only one pattern row. It is begun at the collar and worked down. The collar, cuffs and belt are in a contrasting plain stitch.

Before starting article, it is wise to make a sample piece to ensure correct gauge (the number of stitches and rows to the inch). This sweater, size 16, is based on 7 stitches to the inch. Unless the guage is perfect, the article will not be the size given.

Material required for size 16:
6 1-oz. balls Shetland floss

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Blouse Quickly Knit and Cool

1 No. 2 circular needle 23 inches long
1 No. 4 crochet hook
8 oblong buttons

Abbreviations: K-knit; P-purl; YO-yarn over; st-stitch.

Pattern: Throw yarn over needle, knit two stitches together. Repeat.

Cast on 110 sts. K 1 row. P 1 row for 2½ inches, ending with knit row.

Row 1: K 6, work pattern for 16 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 12 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 30 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 12 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 16 sts, K 6.

Row 2: Purl back on even rows until raglan part is finished.

Row 3: K 5, work pattern for 18 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 14 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 32 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 14 sts., K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 18 sts., K 5.

Row 5: K 6, work pattern for 18 sts, K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 16 sts, K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 34 sts, K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 16 sts, K 1, YO K 1, YO K 1, work pattern for 18 sts, K 6.

The shoulder seams of the raglan are now clearly defined. Continue as above, alternating 5 and 6 stitches at the beginning and end of each knit row, and increasing 8 stitches each knit row, as above.

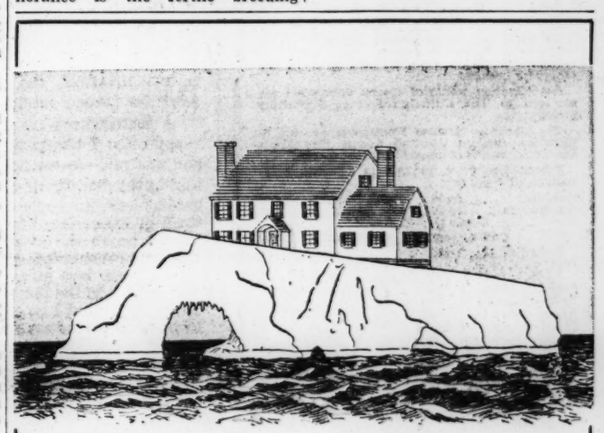
Knit 40 rows (raglan should measure 8½ inches) and there are 430 stitches on the needle. End with purl row. Instead of knitting next row, break thread, slip 64 sts onto needle, tie yarn on 64th stitch, take off next 94 sts on thread (which is a sleeve), work pattern for 114 sts, take off 94 sts on thread (the other sleeve), work pattern for 60 sts, knit 8, work pattern for 60 sts. Knit 242 sts. Work pattern 176 sts, knit 4, work pattern 62 sts. Knit 242 sts. Work pattern 242 sts. Continue alternating pattern and knit row for 10 inches.

Decrease 2 sts. K 2, P 2 for 2 inches. Bind off.

Sleeves: Take 94 sleeve sts off thread onto needle. Work pattern for 2 inches. Then decrease to 64 sts, by knitting every 3d and 4th stitch together. K 2, P 2 for 1 inch. Bind off. Repeat for other sleeve. Sew sleeve seams.

With crochet hook, crochet 1 row single crochet around collar and front opening. Make 6 single chain loops of about 12 stitches each at regular intervals on right side of opening. Cover small oblong buttons with single crochet, and sew on left opening opposite loops.

Belt: Crochet strip 36 inches long, five rows of single crochet. Make loops on each end. Cover two buttons and sew on belt approximately 6 inches from ends, so that ends of belt overlap and fasten in front.



How to Keep Cool

If you could set your house on an iceberg—with ocean breezes overhead and a foundation of ice beneath, it would be a simple matter to be comfortably cool in summer. Lacking the iceberg, we can gain much of comfort by equipping our houses with awnings, electric fans, a modern refrigerator, range and vacuum cleaner. Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor are offering those modern conveniences.

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The Home Forum

A Little Manor-House Resuscitated

THE little manor-house at the foot of the downs, where Wiltshire, Somerset and Dorset find a common meeting-place, is built of the same gray stone as was used for the building of Salisbury Cathedral. The minute, gemlike chapel attached to it was approached in the fourteenth century by an external staircase, removed by the Tudor and Elizabethan modernists who also substituted for the west window an exuberant Renaissance chimney-piece of carved and paneled stone, rich in design and supporting pillars of grooved spirals that contain between them the armorial bearings of the sixteenth-century owner. In the lower chapel room, not occupied when it was first built, these same innovators placed a pair of windows and, a little later, an ornate plaster ceiling in the bravura of whose patterns appears the head of Queen Elizabeth. By 1600, the upper room of the chapel had been converted into a living-room, with a chimney stack built against the outside of the wall, and the lower into a sitting-room and pantry. But, if new wine was poured into the old bottles, the structural shell of the medieval shrine was left intact. The new owners secularized and humanized the old building, but their faith in the new world was not one which visited the old with intolerance and prescription.

All else was as the first masons, who must have discussed Wat Tyler and John Ball in their dinner-hour (it was just before the Peasants' Rising of 1381), had left the sacred building. There was the Decorated east window, with Perpendicular tracery inserted to identify the date as the architecturally transitional one between 1370 and 1380. The arched doorways, the north square-headed mullioned window with Perpendicular moldings, the roof, the walls, bore each one of them the original signature of Chaucer's day. Most gently had the Renaissance interpenetrated the Gothic, like a spring morning, and by an unobtrusive sobriety had the medieval restrained the fantasticalness in the pristine flush of the new age.

* * *

THE HALL OFFERED even stronger evidence either of the tenacity of the medieval tradition in sequestered country places or of the rustical conservatism of the sixteenth-century owner. Aubrey, in describing Bradfield Manor, wrote that "the architecture of an old English gentleman's house was a good high strong wall, a gate-house and a great Hall and Parlor." Accordingly, the fourteenth-century hall of the little Wiltshire manor-house was more magnificent, if less solemn, than the chapel. Its noblest character, contemporary with the chapel, was the arched timber roofing, with foliated cusps tipped with carved foliage, purlins and windbraces fashioned with a more diligent art than is common to the period. The swinging lines of its rafters, their hang along the roof edges and the just proportions of a timber work that had looked down upon the intense and absorbed local life which had created it, made me choose a chair in which I could look continually upward. Besides its windows with their original moldings, the hall contained a minstrels' gallery with linenfold paneling that ran the entire breadth of it, so that a whole orchestra could have dropped its music like a rain of petals upon the banquet below. The discrimination of the Tudor owner had prevented him from interfering with the hall except—he or his heirs—to build into the thickness of the wall an open, arched and molded fireplace, nine feet in width, with a chimney corner on one side and a niche on the other to keep the salt dry. Had he lived three centuries later, he would have matchboarded it up into three rooms, clapped on a new ceiling and used the overhang and paneled balustrade of the gallery to knock up a couple of bedrooms above. That was how the present owner found the hall.

This owner has spent much of his life, not in restoring the little manor—a misleading term—but in resuscitating it. He has used his experience and his learning as chamberlain to please his inward vision of a house reborn. His own individual consciousness of the past has been the sole arbiter of his labors. His methods have been, first, to clear away the lumber of the nineteenth century and to reveal what underlay it. Next, to restock the emptied rooms with furniture and fittings that should be true, but not historically accurate, to the architectural evolution of the old house from the Middle Ages to the Renaissance. Lastly, he bought for a house to be lived in, he accumulated a domestic ensemble to be used. The result, as I saw it, was a Galatea who had stepped from her pedestal in the museum.

* * *

I spent hours wandering about to note the reactions of this chemistry. I found that all the old hinges worked. I used spoons, forks and knives that hitherto I had seen only under glass. There were Jacobean clocks that told the hours of here and now. The walls were hung with bright tapestries that glowed with an enchanted life, and the surcoat of Edward the Black Prince, dangling from a lance, did not look as though it had seen better days. The livery cupboards housed a hundred oddments of daily usage, the electric lights were concealed in old standard or hung lanterns of curious cut, the old chests were stored, the old keys had oiled wards. In that magician's house, you were free of the habitual time-dimension and moved at will from period to period, master of all. Each age had dropped its godmotherly gifts for present comfort and the eye's delight.

* * *

IF THE CRAFTS of vanished centuries ministered to the living, the owner was also mindful of a deference due to them. There were friezes you did not know were importations, a late medieval wood-carving of the Flight into Egypt, stone and timber canopies, a corbel of a primitive angel from Tuscany adorning the barrel-vaulting of the chapel-room, tiles fitted into the threshold of the doorway leading to the once external staircase, stamped with the arms of Richard, King of Sicily, the Duke of Cornwall and the King of Spain, and balustraded by a piece of Elizabethan iron-work from which you looked out upon the fruit trees in the garden and the shoulder of the downs beyond them, older than age. The foreigners were naturalized, the treasure brought from afar was absorbed by the genius of that one place and all seemed such stay-at-homes as had never left the little manor-house since the first three centuries it had stood. The manor-house had escaped the measure of time by time's successive tributes to its living entity. An awareness of this was all I had contributed. But it was so acute that, for a little time, I seemed to share in its serene and buoyant independence of the passing of yesterday and the life of today.

H. J. MASSINGHAM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR © The National Gallery, Millbank, London

CHICHESTER CHANNEL, by J. M. W. Turner: *In the Tate Gallery, London*

IT IS not always the famous pictures that are the most beautiful. There are many paintings by Turner which are more world-famous and admittedly more spectacular than this so-called "unfinished" landscape; but, all the same, "Chichester Channel" is a picture of pure beauty, of the utmost serenity and simplicity. Like his exquisite "Evening Star," it belongs to Turner's last period, when he had discarded the tags of classical story which heretofore tended to hamper and hinder the free expression of his artistic passion for light, form and color; but its appeal is still wider than that of that painter's painting, because "Chichester Channel," though also of noble simplicity, has more incident and more emphatic design.

How lovely is the light on this waterway, leading through quiet Sussex meadows to the cathedral city of Chichester! How vast and infinite is the light-laden sky which seems to recede into an illimitable distance! Is this miracle of paint correctly described as "unfinished"? For what could be added to make it appear more perfect and more beautiful? The very breadth of the handling communicates to us something of the painter's vigor and inspiration, and a certain suggestiveness in some of the brush-strokes pays us the compliment of assuming that we also have some imagination which it is a delight to exercise. Here, we may be sure, the great artist found himself far more completely and truly even than in the most magnificent and most imposing of those illustrations of mythological events—like "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus"—which have carried the fame of Turner all round the civilized world.

Painted in 1829, "Chichester Channel" is one of the two hundred and eighty-two oil paintings which Turner bequeathed to his country by the terms of his will. Jealous of his pictures, he refused large offers for several, while others which he had sold he bought back in later years. Though he amassed a fortune, Turner was able to leave nearly half his most important oils to the nation as well as nearly twenty thousand water colors, sketches and drawings.

FRANK RUTTER

[This is the sixteenth of a group of articles: Great Treasures from Great Museums.]

A City of Rome's Golden Age

DOUGGA (ancient Thugga) may, as some people say, have been only a third-class Roman city. If that is so, cities of the first class must have been incredibly majestic. . . .

Only after the fascination of the site has had its way can one begin to explore.

The city lies on the side of a hill, commanding a particularly wide and generous landscape, brilliant with the grey-green of olive groves, in the spring flecked by a riot of wild flowers: in the distance, like some intangible haze that palpitates in the sun, the austere mountain range, whose purple veil curtains the horizon.

Dougga is perhaps the best known of the North African cities. It is well that it should be, and not entirely for the sake of its ruins. There is something more here than one finds elsewhere. Djemila may possibly afford a finer, and Timgad a more extensive, collection of ancient stones, but neither can evoke the strange sense of balance. Without effort, it dominates its own and our times—puts changeful civilization resolutely, but with kindness, into its place.

There is a sense of complete happiness, the feeling of rounded calm everywhere.

From the seats of the theatre, almost as perfect as the Romans left them, it is possible, as nowhere else, to understand just how the ancients were entertained.

The stage, slightly raised, and approached by a flight of five steps, is backed by massive columns, so perfectly proportioned as to seem like wands, and between them—a view impossible to the Romans—one sees the patchwork of fields under cultivation, olive groves and woodlands.

It is bare now, stripped to essentials. No personal prejudices are preserved by the statuary—however good or however bad—which once doubtless ornamented the place, but it is possible to imagine the crowded tiers, and the drama unfolding on the stage. Even poor actors must have discovered some touch of genius in such surroundings.

From the theatre one moves to the Capitoleum, the temple to the Roman trinity, Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, presented by two citizens during the reign of Marcus Aurelius.

It is the temple that has made Dougga known. Wherever Tunisia is advertised the Capitol is pictured. Neither Vandals, the nervous Byzantines, nor the hordes of Islam destroyed it, but the lazy natives have scarred it badly.

The magnificent line remains, the color persists. And such color. Tribulation, decay, storms, and sun have served only to mellow the stone. Light plays in the grooves of the fluted columns, they glow in warm sepia, melt into amber and ivory.

From a distance, it seems untouched. The best of Rome stands as Rome's memorial, of a line so fine and so splendidly proportioned as to be almost unsupportable in its tragedy. It *is* tragedy: grim and relentless. At its base lie the remains of Rome's second attempt: the Byzantine fortress. There is no more eloquent distinction possible between the golden age of the Empire and the depths to which it sank.—EDGAR FLETCHER-ALLEN, in "A Wayfarer in North Africa." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Secrets of a Bird Sanctuary

NATURALLY, the wild birds that visit the garden receive every possible encouragement . . . I like to hear their happy calls; I like to see them become tame and unafraid—to see how quickly they realize that in this 'sanctuary' they are safe, and that here at least humanity is a friend; to get the thrill of discovering where a pair is building and to watch the amazing skill with which a nest is constructed; to take those cautious peeps to see how many eggs there are, and later to join in the anxiety of finding food for the young so that I go out and dig franctically to produce worms and grubs for the parents to collect; then, finally, the excitement of those hours when the babies first tumble out and explore a world full of pitfalls and danger.

It is simply amazing how tame birds become if you make a spot where they are safe, and how quickly they learn to trust a human being. Some cover, a few evergreens, a little wild spot where shrubs and brambles are allowed to grow up tangled and undisturbed, a regular supply of water, a few nesting-boxes—and you have a 'sanctuary,' a place from which birds do not dash away terrified at your approach, but linger near, showing their charm and making you free of their secrets. . . .

We get all sorts of birds in our 'sanctuary.' There are wood pigeons, that coo pleasantly among the oaks that make fitting companions to the rooks, which have not yet become sufficiently numerous to be troublesome. Swallows build their mud nests in the eaves of the garage, and are now investigating the barn, apparently to watch the swallows gathering mud from the side of the pool, to see them streaking away to the half-built nest, to see the walls grow gradually, until the round ball of strong clay is finished. Anyone who has ever seen the heads of baby swallows lined up at the entrance to the nest, cheeky little faces viewing the world unafraid, will understand the delight such birds can give. Of course, we have numerous blackbirds and thrushes about the place, with nests so large and often ill-hidden that I tremble for their survival. Black-and-white wagtails flit restlessly around the pool. What an appropriately named bird is this, for its long tail bobs and dips as it trots excitedly about, a jester among birds. One simply cannot take a wagtail seriously. Then there is a robin, a robin so unafraid that it perches on the spade if, when digging, one pauses for a few moments; a robin that comes regularly into the potting-shed each lunch-time and demands his share of Allwood's meal.

We get some of the rarer birds as well, the ones whose species are in danger of extinction, and there is a real thrill in realizing that the tit you thought you were watching is not a tit at all, but a tiny gold crest; or to be puzzled by a faint click-click among the branches, and then catch a glimpse of soft orange and blue as a nuthatch seeks busily for insects. It adds an element of suspense to a stroll round the garden; you never know when you may see an unexpected visitor. There is so much going on if you only look for it.—JOHN F. LEEMING, in "The Garden Grows." (London: Harrap. New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

River Idyll

THE scroll of the long summer day
Had unfolded a living brocade of beauty, color, and song,
A rhythmic picture of bending rushes,
And the swift lyrical flow of water.

And now the stillness of evening
Held in carven loveliness
Rich wooded slope, and curve of winding river,—
Held them in painted color.

And as the sun gleamed in reflection
The length of a French window,
A golden barred gateway,
Stretched deep into pewter,—
A Chinese gateway
Carved to a fantasy of twisted pillars, by age-old movement.

The sunset deepened,
Bathing in the blaze of its own splendor
The wide blue halls of the sky,
And I dipped hands and face in the brimming bowl of the river,
A river now running in silver, lavender and crimson patches
Deepening to purple—
In softly cool water
Painted all these colors
By the evening sky.

Have you ever felt color,
Cool color, such as this,
Slip through your fingers at sunset?

MABEL A. BEEKEN

Pictures in Dewdrops

RISE, then, with the earliest rumor of the dawn
And watch while the first sunlight darts and weaves
Among the shimmering globules of dew that poise upon
The broad umbrellas of nasturtium leaves.

Minute glittering drops of clearest quartz,
Reflecting, each, a small landscape in its device:
They might be elfin necklaces of sorts,
Or crystal gazing globes for garden mice.

But only in the early morning are these found;
Their bright fretwork the rising sun will soon efface,
Then briefly these jewels will burst without a sound,
And shattering leave no slightest trace.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT THIS time of the year many people take time for what is often called recreation, possibly without giving any thought to the basic meaning of the word. When one does consider it, however, one finds that the root meaning of recreate is to create anew, to refresh. Some definitions are, "to give fresh life to," "to refresh," "to cheer." With this reminder, one familiar with the teaching of Christian Science that God is man's creator, and that His creation is perfect and needs no remaking, would realize that it was his sense of creation which required refreshing. He would know that if he sincerely sought a clearer view of true creation, its spontaneity, its supernal freshness, he would anticipate, through a refreshed state of thought, any human steps by which he might go from one place to another for an earned holiday. This would also enable him to choose his recreation place with greater wisdom than he might otherwise display. It might even lead to finding refreshment in his own home during allotted days of leisure.

While the word "recreation" does not occur in the Bible, "refresh" and "refreshing" may be found there. When Paul was being taken by ship to Rome as a prisoner, when the ship touched at Sidon he was given liberty "to go unto his friends to refresh himself" (Acts 27:3). This refreshment must have constituted recreation not only for Paul but for his friends, as he shared with them the truths of Christianity.

In the book of Job, Elihu says (32:20), "I will speak, that I may be refreshed: I will open my lips and answer." This saying Moffatt translates, "I must relieve myself by speaking." This relief or renewal which comes from speaking the truth and sharing it with others is a form of recreation which can be entered upon at home as well as on a holiday away from home. Mere "sport, frolic, diversion or amusement," as recreation is defined by a dictionary, is not enough to include in a true sense of recreation. There must be the mental refreshment of better thinking, which we can gain at any time and in any place independently of divisions of the calendar year and dependent only on a truly thoughtful use of recreation and all the good it includes.

A holiday of the stay-at-home variety, if joyously entered into, many times outruns the pleasures or advantages of traveling from place to place, seeking to find recreation in mere change of environment. For the student of Christian Science, such matters as additional time for quiet study, time for a fuller use of the authorized Christian Science literature, more time for church activities and for demonstrating and sharing the truths of Christian Science, could not but make a happy period of recreation.

In the Bible we find the record of true creation. Therein also we find recorded the human peregrinations of those very active characters whose zeal to share their highest understanding of God with others led them on journeys which required persistent effort, courage, and endurance. In order to carry out their God-directed work, whether at home or abroad, they needed and received refreshment from Spirit, the one inexhaustible source.

It was from the Bible that the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, drew the inspiration to give her writings to the world. In the Preface to her "Miscellaneous Writings" she says (p. xi), "At each recurring holiday the Christian Scientist will find herein a 'canny' crumb; and thus may time's pastimes become footsteps to joys eternal."

Christmas, New Year's Day, Easter, the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, and holidays in all countries may be lifted from the level to which a material sense would endeavor to reduce them, to their rightful spiritual significance, by an earnest study of these "'canny' crumbs" so lovingly provided for students of Christian Science.

The Fourth of July supplied the inspiration for Mrs. Eddy to speak not only of civil freedom but of the spiritual liberty which her discovery has brought to this planet (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 176 and 251). What could be more refreshing to one whose deepest desire is to help the whole world than to realize that his own prayerful meditation on what constitutes true creation and man's liberty as a son of God, may healingly bless those who believe themselves bound by a sick body or chained to irksome labor!

Recreation, refreshment, and renewal of thought are steps in our progress and advancement in Christian Science, to which we give happy consideration. They lead to "ways of pleasantness" and to happy times of spiritual understanding which are worthy of being shared with others, and which bring joy at home or abroad and, as has been quoted, become "footsteps to joys eternal."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Récréation

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

A CETTE époque de l'année, maintes personnes consacrent du temps à ce qu'on appelle souvent récréation, probablement sans penser à la signification fondamentale de ce mot. Toutefois, lorsqu'on y prête attention, on trouve que, pris à sa racine, le terme recréer signifie créer à nouveau, renouveler. Il a aussi d'autres définitions, notamment "vivifier"; "ranimer"; "réjouir". S'ils gardaient ces choses dans la pensée, les disciples de la Science Chrétienne qui par ses enseignements ont appris que Dieu est le créateur de l'homme, que Sa création est parfaite et n'a pas besoin d'être recréée,—se rendraient compte que c'est leur concept touchant la vraie création qu'il faut renouveler. Ils sauraient que s'ils cherchent avec sincérité à saisir plus clairement la vraie création, sa spontanéité, sa fraicheur céleste, —ce renouvellement de la pensée leur permettrait de prévoir toutes les démarches à faire humainement pour aller d'un endroit à un autre passer des vacances méritées. Cela les mettrait aussi en état de choisir les lieux de récréation avec plus de sagesse, ce qu'ils ne pourraient faire autrement. Il se pourrait même que ce nouveau concept de la création les engage à jouir de la tranquillité à la maison, au cours des moments de loisir qui leur sont accordés.

"Récréation" ne parait pas dans la Bible, mais on y trouve "reprendre haleine"; "goûter quelque repos". Lorsqu'on envoya Paul à Rome comme prisonnier, et que le navire qui le transportait s'arrêta à Sidon, on lui permit "d'aller voir ses amis et de se réconforter" (Actes 27:3, Version anglaise). Il leur parla des vérités relatives au christianisme, et le réconfort qu'il y trouva doit avoir constitué une récréation non seulement pour lui, mais pour ses amis.

Dans le livre de Job (32:20), Élihu dit: "Je parlerai donc et je me soulagerai; j'ouvrirai mes lèvres et je répondrai." Moffat traduit ainsi ce verset: "Il faut que par la parole je me réconforte." Ce soulagement, ce réconfort, qui est nôtre lorsque nous parlons de la vérité à autrui est une sorte de récréation dont nous pouvons jouir à notre foyer ou ailleurs pendant les vacances. Un certain dictionnaire définit ainsi le mot récréation: S'adonner aux sports, aux divertissements, aux amusements;—mais par elles-même ces choses mises en pratique ne peuvent nous donner le vrai sens de "récréation". Ce qu'il nous faut c'est la tranquillité mentale résultant d'un penser meilleur; et nous pouvons l'obtenir n'importe quand, en tout lieu, indépendamment des divisions du calendrier, car elle repose seulement sur l'emploi sincère, réfléchi, que l'on fait de la récréation et de tout le bien qu'elle renferme.

Les vacances passées chez soi offrent de la variété; et si l'on y prend part avec joie on constate bien des fois que les plaisirs et les avantages qu'elles accordent surpassent ceux que l'on trouve en voyageant d'un endroit à un autre, cherchant à se récréer par un simple changement d'entourage. Ceux qui étudient la Science Chrétienne ont besoin de plus de temps pour étudier paisiblement; pour faire plus complètement usage des publications autorisées de la Science Chrétienne; pour participer aux activités de l'église; pour démontrer et dire à d'autres les vérités concernant la Science Chrétienne,—tout cela ferait donc inévitablement de leurs vacances une heureuses époque.

La Bible nous donne le récit de la vraie création; elle relate aussi les pérégrinations humaines de certains caractères très actifs, dont l'empressement à partager avec autrui leur plus haute compréhension de Dieu les conduisit à entreprendre des voyages exigeant sans relâche des efforts, du courage et de l'endurance. Afin d'accomplir ce travail que Dieu dirigeait, ils durent avoir recours pour reprendre haleine, chez eux ou à l'étranger, à l'unique source intarissable,—à l'Esprit, qui leur accorda le réconfort nécessaire.

La bien-aimée Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, Mary Baker Eddy, doit à la Bible l'inspiration qui lui vint de donner ses écrits à l'humanité. Dans la préface de son livre: *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. xi), elle dit: "Chaque fois que les vacances reparaitront le Scientiste Chrétien y trouvera un brin de 'prudence'; et de la sorte puisse le passe-temps du temps devenir le marchepied qui conduit à des réjouissances éternelles."

Noël, le Nouvel an, Pâques, le Quatre Juillet, le Jour d'Actions de Grâces et les fêtes de tous les pays,—qu'un sens matériel s'efforce de réduire à son propre niveau,—prendraient pour les disciples de la Science Chrétienne une signification plus élevée, légitime et spirituelle, s'ils cherchaient assidûment à comprendre ce qu'impliquent ces "brins" de "prudence" qui leur sont si affectueusement offerts.

Ce fut le Quatre Juillet qui inspira Mrs. Eddy à parler non seulement de la liberté civile, mais de la liberté spirituelle apportée par sa découverte à notre planète. (*Miscellaneous Writings*, pp. 176 et 251). Qu'y a-t-il de plus réconfortant pour celui dont le profond désir est d'aider le monde entier, que de réaliser que sa pieuse méditation sur ce qui constitue la vraie création et la liberté de l'homme, comme fils de Dieu, est capable de bénir, de guérir, ceux qui se croient liés par un corps malade ou enchainés par un labeur fatigant!

La récréation, les temps de rafraichissement, le renouvellement de la pensée sont des pas marquant notre progrès en Science Chrétienne, et nous tenons compte avec plaisir de cet avancement. Ils mènent à des "voies agréables", à d'heureux moments de compréhension spirituelle,—choses dignes d'être relatées à autrui; ils procurent la joie au foyer ou ailleurs et, comme il est déjà dit, ils deviennent le "marchepied conduisant à des réjouissances éternelles."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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Union of South Africa Invites World to Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg

Cultural and Industrial Gains Will Be Typified in Wealth Of Diversified Displays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af. — The Empire Exhibition which will be held in Johannesburg from mid-September this year to mid-January, 1937, will be the first exclusively Empire exhibition since Wembley.

Its object is to demonstrate the progress of South Africa and of the Empire in the past 50 years and it will serve to show, by emphasizing this aspect of its character, that political discord on matters of imperial loyalty is a thing of the past in South Africa.

It will resemble Wembley in its salient features and although necessarily on a much smaller scale will nevertheless be the biggest thing of its kind held outside one of the world's great centers and the first on such ambitious lines in South Africa. It will be a truly national effort, all sections of the community having thrown themselves enthusiastically into the project, and it will show the Empire, and, indeed, the world, what has been achieved in the Union by way of cultural, educational, mining and commercial and industrial development.

Site Covers 100 Acres

The site of the exhibition in Milner Park, where the National Agricultural Show is held each year, covers 100 acres and is being laid out under the direction of B. M. Bellasis, who organized the British Trade Fair at Buenos Aires and the British exhibition at Copenhagen in 1932.

The principal entrance will lead up to a spectacular main avenue toward a 200-foot illuminated tower at the summit. At night it will be possible to see this tower from almost the entire 80-mile range of the Witwatersrand goldfields. Ranged on either side of this impressive central feature will be the pavilions of the various Dominion, Colonial and other governments, as well as the halls devoted to specific industries.

A big attraction of the exhibition will be large gardens displaying the magnificent flora not only of South Africa but also of the other dominions. Jacaranda trees, with their delicate mauve blossoms have been transplanted from Pretoria to vie with the delicately tinted silver trees of the Cape. Also from the Cape have come the rare and protected disas, proteas and ixias.

Friendly Provincial Rivalry

The four provinces of the Union are in friendly rivalry to excel each other in their displays. Their participation is taking the form of "courts," each dealing with its own district's scenic, economic and residential advantages. The Cape court, for example, will contain a full-size reproduction of "La Provence," one of the famous old Dutch homesteads in the French Hoek valley which is being specially constructed at a cost of £7500 and will contain a valuable collection of furniture and other artistic exhibits of the early days of the pioneer settlers.

The Chamber of Mines is erecting a building that will illustrate every phase and aspect of gold production. In front of it will be a great gilt column 14 feet in diameter and 120 feet high which will represent in bulk the total volume of gold won from the Rand in its 50 years' history. Underground will be a reproduction of a "stope" where visitors can see how gold is won 7000 feet below the surface.

Rhodesia will be represented by a reproduction of the elliptical temple and conical tower of the famous Zimbabwe ruins, with, in addition, some of the well-known features of the Acropolis; the East Africa territories by a reproduction of a palace of old Zanzibar; India, it is hoped, by a model of the Taj Mahal; and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the West Indies by characteristic displays.

Great Britain's Globe

One of the most outstanding exhibits will be that of Great Britain. "The building which knows no name" is the slogan that has been coined to describe it. Rising to 90 feet in the center of 100 acres, it will contain as its most spectacular feature a great globe more than 60 feet in circumference, constructed in glass and showing the whole British Empire marked in red, which will revolve like the earth around its axis. By skillful internal lighting of the globe the lesson that the sun never sets on the Commonwealth of Nations will be vividly evidenced. The entire apparatus will weigh 12 tons.

Personal insignia of the Royal family, including the King's sword as Admiral of the Fleet, his baton and sword as Field Marshal, the portrait of His Majesty by a famous artist and other remarkable items will be placed in a special room.

"The Story of the King's Ships" will be shown in so realistic fashion that the visitors will gain the impression that they are gazing onto the actual ocean where a line of vessels ranging from a Saxon galley to the very last word in postwar battleships pass at an apparent distance of about one mile for their inspection. A series of models is being prepared for this purpose by the Department of Overseas Trade.

Completing the great spectacle of the "Defense of the Commonwealth," the mechanization of the British Army in recent years will be shown, together with a panorama giving the progress of aviation with models of every kind of aircraft from the first gliders to the latest flying boats.

No daylight will penetrate into the interior of the hall, which will be lit with the latest electrical effects to heighten the illusion that the dominating feature—the great globe—is floating in limitless space.

Foremost among a wide variety of entertainment attractions including an ice hockey match between teams from the English universities and South Africa, will be a Pageant of the Provinces to be performed by 240 principals with hundreds of supers and massed native choirs in a specially constructed arena. This memorable event is being organized by Mr. Andre van Gyseghem, the London producer, who came out to South Africa in February this year specially to undertake this task.

The pageant will tell the story of South Africa from its first discovery by Bartolomeo Diaz, and among the 16 episodes the most ambitious will be the landing of Van Riebeeck, the Great Trek and the arrival of the 1820 Settlers.

Ten Acres of Commerce

The industrial side of the exhibition is in the hands of the Federation of British Industries. Ten acres of buildings have been set apart and the commercial exhibits will include machinery, textiles, household accessories, foodstuffs, toilet articles, light chemicals, sports and luxury articles, and aircraft and transport. Four acres will be devoted to a display arranged by the Union Department of Agriculture and there will be demonstrations by means of models, pictures and other devices of the application of scientific research throughout the Empire during the last 50 years.

Financial support for the exhibition has been excellent, among the larger grants made being £50,000 from the Union Government, a similar amount from the City of Johannesburg and £30,000 from the Reef Towns. The organization is thorough and advanced and by September all arrangements will be complete for dealing with the biggest influx of visitors the Rand has ever known. The exhibition will be a city within a city with a permanent population running into four figures and a daily temporary population almost as large as one cares to imagine.

"We are estimating," Mr. Bellasis says, "on the basis of 75,000 to 100,000 visitors a day."

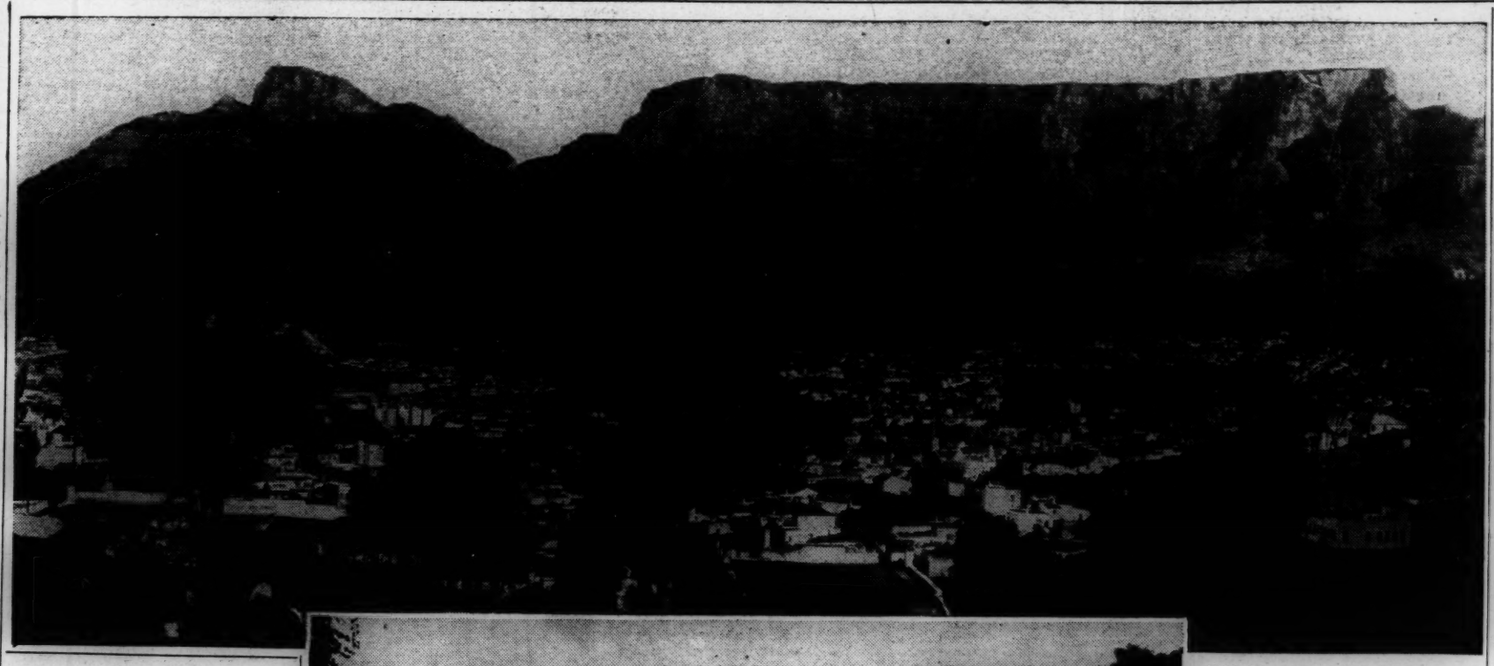
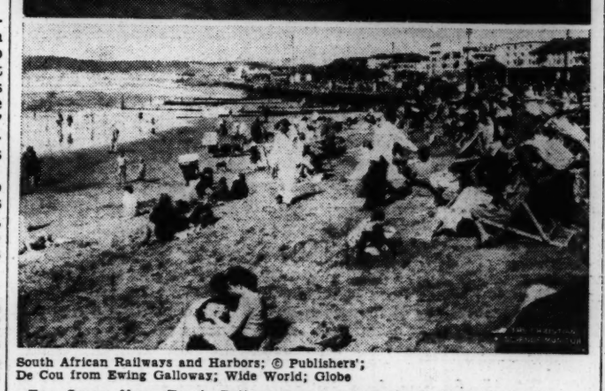


Table Mountain and Devil's Peak, Cape Town

Victoria Falls, the Eastern Cataract, Rhodesia



South African Railways and Harbors; © Publishers'; De Cou from Ewing Galloway; Wide World; Globe

Four Scenes Above, Top to Bottom: One of Johannesburg's Busy Thoroughfares; City Hall, Johannesburg; Pritchard Street, Showing New Johannesburg Law Courts; Central Beach, Durban

Modern Methods Reduce Time To South Africa

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—From the time of Necho, King of ancient Egypt, to that of Amy Mollison, twentieth century air pioneer, South Africa has held strong appeal for adventurous voyagers.

The Greek historian Herodotus told a story of how Necho sent an expedition about 600 B. C., manned by Phoenicians, which sailed round Africa in three years. Britain's intrepid airwoman has now reduced the time from London to the Cape and back, 12,744 miles, to little more than a week.

Those who travel by land route are advised to allow about 40 days from Cairo to Cape Town. Services are organized but connections are liable to be missed. Central Africa, it is pointed out, is not yet free from the occurrence of the unexpected.

If one hasn't 40 days to spare, and the majority haven't, it is better to go by sea or air. By sea costs from about £30 return fare, third class, to about £90, first class, and at present takes 17 days in each direction. But speedier vessels are being introduced by the Union-Castle Steamship Company and older liners refitted to cut the trip to 14 days.

By air costs £234 return to Cape Town and £225 return to Johannesburg. The service to Johannesburg is twice weekly and takes eight days in each direction. The London to Cape Town service is weekly and takes nine days. Salisbury is reached by the eastern route in seven days.

Loyalty to Empire Affords Mutual Trade Benefits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., — The answer to the question "Is South Africa loyal to the British Empire?" is that South Africa is loyal to herself and that it is to her interests to be a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It is less a matter of sentiment today than of economics. South Africa sells 90 per cent of her total exports in the British market, receives a fair deal and always feels among friends there. In return she buys so many of her requirements in Britain that next to British India she is Britain's best customer.

Even though more than half the white population of South Africa speak a language that is never heard in Britain and have never set foot in the British Isles, even though many of them fought against Britain in the Boer War, this does not alter the fact that time and circumstances have made them almost partners in business and that it is to their great advantage to be associated, as a self-governing and independent unit, with the greater imperial whole.

Hertzog's Goal Realized

Gen. James B. M. Hertzog's years of agitation for the "liberty" of South Africa was, as he has himself admitted recently, merely to establish the right of the Dominion to have control of its own destiny. That right is now embodied in the Statute of Westminster and is a declaration to the world that the British Commonwealth is a combination of free peoples, each with their own distinct nationality, but with a common empire citizenship and a common allegiance to the crown.

The distinction between nationality and British citizenship is a fine one and might bewilder the foreigner. In effect, however, it means that a South African national is ipso facto a citizen of the British Empire; although it does not follow that a British citizen is also able to claim South African nationality, unless he has the necessary residential qualifications.

Because of its long associations, its trade links and the fact that nearly 50 per cent of its European population are of British descent, South Africa is closer in spirit to Britain than to any other country in the world. Its system of government, national and civic, its courts of justice, its everyday customs and conduct are all modeled largely on those of Britain and only to a much lesser degree on those of the Netherlands.

Native Culture Encouraged

True, Afrikaans is one of the two official languages and an earnest attempt is being made at the present time to establish an Afrikaans culture, as a natural corollary to the higher status recently conferred by Westminster. Every encouragement is given to both by the English as well as the Dutch sections and, except in the case of the ultra-conservative English-speaking people, antagonism to the taal and to purely Afrikaans art and literature is gradually being replaced by a spirit of sympathy and co-operation in the new movement.

For some years now the more broadminded sections of both races have been weary of the barren dissension that has tried clamantly to keep them apart. While the fusion of the two great political parties two years ago dumbfounded many observers, it came to those intimately concerned with the affairs of the country as the inevitable translation into political terms of a spirit of conciliation that had been growing despite all efforts to suppress it.

Today, as the result of the rapprochement between General Hertzog and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts and the formation of the United South Africa Party, South Africa is enjoying a political peace she has never known before.

Uppermost is the problem of the 7,000,000 natives, and on this the best men of the country have been earnestly engaged. There are also the constant menace of drought and pests, the "poor white" problem, the future of the native territories of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland and the question of the future relations with the two Rhodesias.

England-South Africa Airmail Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af.—When the England-South Africa flying-boat mail service, sponsored by Imperial Airways, comes into operation early next year, Durban, as the African terminus of the service, will become a center of great aerial activity.

A start is to be made with the erection of two large hangars, a slipway, moorings and accommodation for the staff. The service will be biweekly, and it is expected that the journey from England to Durban will be made in 4½ days. It is hoped later to reduce the time to under four days. All mails for the Union will be distributed from the terminus, those for the Rand and Cape Town arriving at their destinations by land planes.

Boer Exile's Song Urged as Anthem Of South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"O bring my terug na die ou Transvaal,
"Daar waar my Sarie woon.
"Daar onder in die mielies by die groen doring boom,
"Daar woon my Sarie Marais."

It may sound strange, but those are the words of South Africa's favorite song.

"Sarie Marais" is the title of this famous tune, and a strong body of public opinion favors it as the future national anthem of South Africa. It was attacked recently as a mere "picnic melody"; but professors and music critics hastened to defend the song which, as a matter of fact, could not be killed, even by an Act of Parliament.

The Song of the Exile

The Afrikaans verses tell the simple story of a young fighting man in one of the Boer commandos who is captured by the British and sent to a prison camp overseas. He longs to return to Sarie Marais "in the mealies by the green thorn tree" somewhere in the faraway Transvaal, and the vivid song expresses his longing with a touch of genius.

"Sarie Marais" appeals strongly to South Africans in exile, and is sung today with fervor in London, New York and wherever South African students and sporting teams gather in other lands.

Origin Traced

While it is always difficult to trace a song to its source, the origin of "Sarie Marais" is fairly clear. "Sarie" was born in South Africa, though her ancestors came from overseas. This is her story:

Mrs. Ella de Wet, wife of Mr. Justice de Wet, of the Transvaal Supreme Court, wrote the words in 1915 with the assistance of Miss Ellaline Roos. She remembered a tune she had heard the commandos singing round their camp fires during the Boer War—an old American slave tune called "Ella Rhee." Mrs. de Wet, however, did not follow "Ella Rhee" closely.

Some music lovers declare that "Sarie Marais" resembles a duet in the Italian opera "Don Giovanni." A large number of modern melodies, of course, have been based on operatic excerpts, and it seems probable that similarities could be found between classical compositions and any South African music in existence or still to be composed. The view that "Sarie Marais" is sufficiently different to be regarded as a product of South Africa must find considerable support.

"Sarie Marais," in its present form, is thus not so old as most people imagine. The first printed copy appeared in 1920, largely as a result of encouragement by Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, and since then South Africans have never tired of the beautiful melody. It stirs thousands who remain unmoved by "Die Stem van Suid Afrika," the unofficial anthem broadcast every night.

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Johannesburg Grew Rapidly From Mining Camp To Africa's Biggest City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—Johannesburg is one of the most remarkable cities in the world.

Fifty years ago it was not even a name—simply a desolate, windswept spot on the "Ridge of White Waters," providing a bare living for a few, poor, scattered farmers, far removed from civilization.

Then one of these same farmers named Geldenhuis invited a friend of his, Fred Struben, one-time adjutant to President Burgers, to visit him from Pretoria. Struben had a genius for geology, and Geldenhuis showed him certain peculiar rock outcroppings on his farm, which seemed similar in appearance to the gold-bearing rocks at Barberton. Struben was impressed and formed a small syndicate. With his brother he returned and erected the first battery on the field. The runs, however, were disappointing for, owing to inexperience, the gold was apparently washed away in the treatment process. Eventually the enterprise was abandoned.

Walker Finds Main Reef

It would appear that this early development had occurred on one of the minor reefs. The first discovery of the famous Main Reef was made in 1886 by George Walker, a former employee of the Strubens.

It was quite accidental. One day Walker, with a companion named Honeyball, turned up at Langlaagte farm, where the Widow Oosthuizen was contemplating building operations, and there the two men were given jobs.

While wandering about on an unoccupied holiday Walker came upon an outcrop which seemed to be richer in gold than anything yet found. But he had neither the character nor the resources with which to exploit his discovery, and the Langlaagte farm, with the fabulous wealth hidden in its rocks, was acquired by J. B. Robinson.

At first, of necessity, millionaire and digger roughed it together in the primitive mining camp that sprang up overnight, until with the influx of settlers, speculators and tradesmen from all parts of the world, the Witwatersrand Plateau began to take on the semblance of civilization.

Railroad Comes in 1892

Thus were laid the foundations of a city that Lord Milner predicted a few years later would one day have a population of 1,000,000. Already it has nearly half that population.

There are people in South Africa who still marvel at the amazing rise of this city. One or two old pioneers remember when steenbuck and rietbuck grazed on what is now Eloff Street, and when lions were hunted in Brakpan. No other city in the world has passed through so many vicissitudes in half a century—strikes, war, revolution and at last a prosperity undreamed of in its early years.

Until 1892 there was no railway, and all goods had to be brought to Johannesburg by transport riders, the lumbering wagons drawn mostly by oxen of which it was no uncommon sight to see 7000 in the market square in the morning.

Changes

Today the city is linked by rail with the north, south, east and west of Africa, and has one of the most magnificent railway stations in the Southern Hemisphere, built at a cost of £600,000. It is also the terminus of the Imperial Air liners that run a twice-weekly service between the Union and Britain.

The area of the city today is 82 square miles, with over 800 miles of streets and roads, and over 100 townships. Its ratable value is £75,000,000.

Although town planning was dispensed with in the early days of the rush, enlightened civic administration accomplished a great deal in this direction in the years that followed, with the result that today Johannesburg is a well laid out, modern city, with amenities equal to those of any community of its size in the world.

And all out of gold.

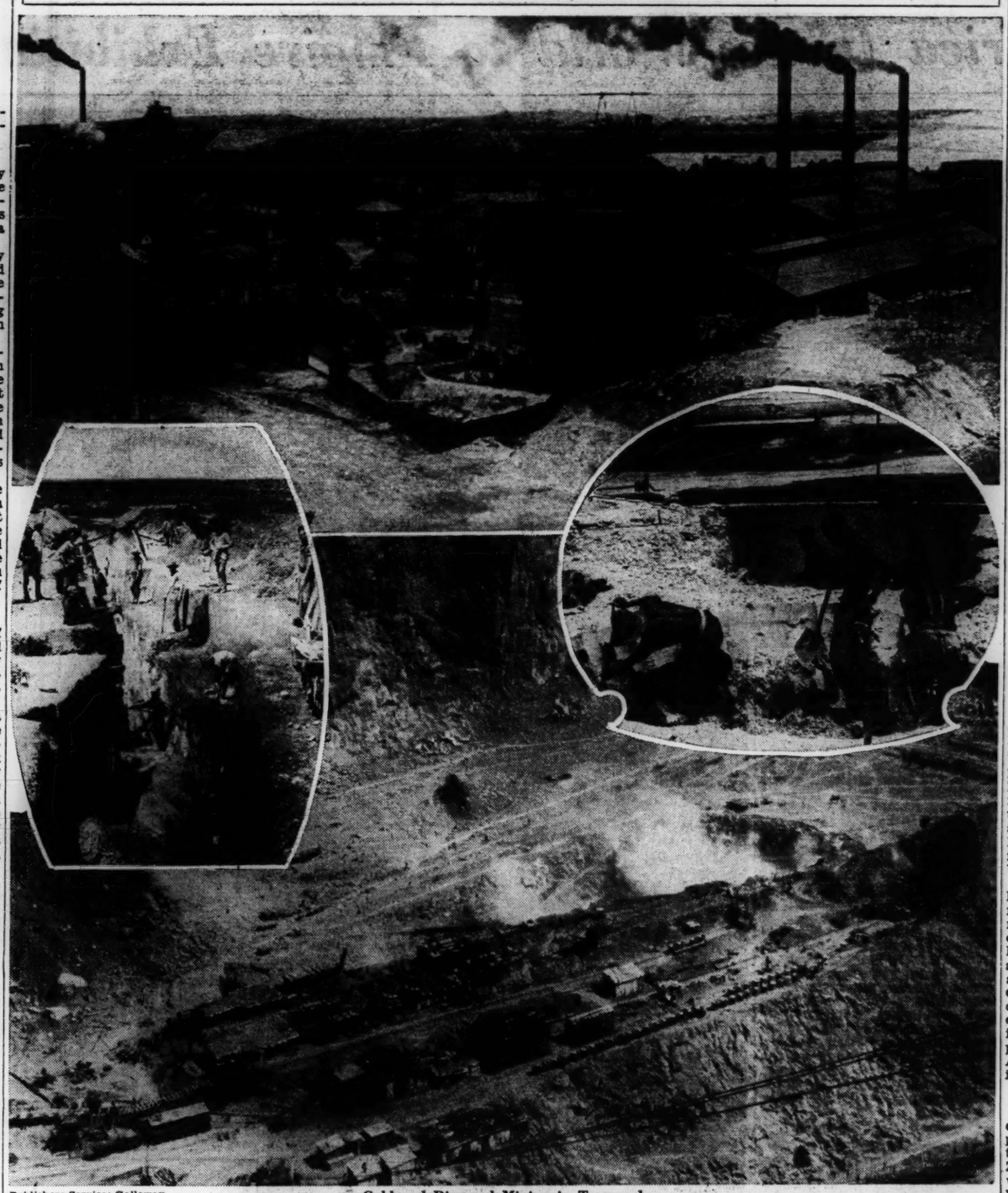
The Rand mines represent man's deepest penetration into the earth, and the future of the industry lies still farther downward, perhaps to 10,000 feet, a depth once considered impossible. No one in South Africa has any doubts of the future of gold. A few years ago there were many pessimists; the end of the gold reserves seemed to be in sight and there were gloomy forebodings that soon production would be down by half and, in a generation, entirely at a standstill.

Then came the world depression and through it an ill-wind that brought South Africa good. For, like many other countries, the Union was forced to depart from the gold standard and this immediately insured a substantially increased price in South African currency for the gold production of the mines and placed an infinitely more favorable complexion on the prospects of the industry.

Half World's Gold

Today South Africa produces half the world's supply of gold—nearly £80,000,000 worth a year. What that means to the Union is shown by the fact that it has been authoritatively estimated that about one half of the population of the country is either directly or indirectly dependent for its livelihood upon the operations and ramifications of the industry. The mines employ nearly 35,000 Europeans and 300,000 natives, pay out in wages £20,000,000 a year and contribute to the State in taxation £14,000,000 a year.

Treasure From the South African Earth



Publishers Service; Galloway

Gold and Diamond Mining in Transvaal

Upper—Overlooking the "Robinson Deep Mine," Johannesburg. Center Left—Opening Up One of the First Mines Worked at Johannesburg. Center Right—Natives Working in the Gold Mines of the Rand. Lower—A Blast is Set Off in the Huge Premier Diamond Mines at Pretoria

Smuts, Philosopher-Soldier, Works for World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRETORIA, Transvaal—An idealist with delicately chiseled features and blue eyes of piercing austerity is Jan Christian Smuts, philosopher, soldier, and statesman, one of those rare men whose influence affects their entire generation.

Born of Dutch parents without wealth or influence on a small farm in Cape Colony 66 years ago, General Smuts has risen to such a height in the esteem of his fellows that in days of emergency he has been able to be a tower of strength, not only to his own South Africa, but also to the British Empire. His meteoric career is by no means over. He has gifts of leadership, judgment, and courage from which an even wider circle of humanity may yet profit.

The qualities which have given him his ascendancy over his fellows are no secret to those who have had close relations with him. The Boers were not long in recognizing their validity in the South African War of 1900-1902 when for three years he led a considerable portion of their forces in a desperate and partially successful struggle against the whole of Britain's might.

Peace Gains the Day

A severe disciplinarian, he won the absolute devotion of men of fiercely individualistic nature by his good generalship, coupled with contempt for danger and wholeheartedness in the common cause.

Afterwards a "Commandant General" at the Anglo-Boer conference at Vereeniging, his sound sense in recognizing facts, his far-sightedness in believing in Lord Kitchener's good intentions and his eloquence in pressing upon his own folk the need for moderation, turned the scale in favor of a peace which has since then endured.

Three years later, General Smuts was in London, where he played a leading part in persuading a British Liberal Government under Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman to give effect to his dream of constitutional freedom for the whole of South Africa.

In conjunction with his old comrade in arms, the late Gen. Louis Botha, he was subsequently a leading member of successive representative governments, which built up the Union of South Africa as it is today.

Sought Humane Treaty

The World War of 1914-1918 found General Smuts in a position in South Africa both to take prominent part in putting down internal revolution, and in establishing British rule over vast territories previously in enemy hands. But his greatest service to humanity was probably in 1919 when, as one of the British Empire delegates at the peace conference at Versailles, he threw his whole great influence into the humanizing of the peace terms and into bringing the nations which had been defeated back into relations of friendship and equality with their fellow states. In this he was unsuccessful at the time, but there are not many of those who then outvoted him who do not today hold that he was right.

An Optimist

"I am at heart an optimist," he told the students of St. Andrews University when he was Lord Rector of that body. "Let me state quite clearly," he went on to say, "I am not against new experiments in human government." But he continued, "Freedom is the most ineradicable craving of human nature. Without it peace, contentment, and happiness, even manhood itself, are not possible."

Especially would he bring the British Empire and the United States closer to one another. "To me," he said in London, "the future policy and association of our great British commonwealth lie more with the United States than with any other group in the world. If ever there comes a parting of the ways, if ever in the crises of the future we are called upon to make a choice, that, it seems to me, should be the company we should prefer to walk with and march with to the unknown future. On that lie our past affiliations, our common moral outlook, our hopes and fears for the future of our common civilization."

Industry and Flowers Linked In Pietermaritzburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, S. Af.—As one of the big centers of industry in South Africa, Pietermaritzburg, the capital of Natal, is playing an important part in the Empire exhibition at Johannesburg.

Pietermaritzburg owes its importance largely to its position as a railway center and its consequent accessibility to raw materials. This makes it especially suitable for industrial purposes.

Of the many industries, four are the largest of their kind in the Union. These are the tanning, tanning extract, boot and shoe and chocolate manufactories. All materials supplied to these plants are produced in Natal.

Called "Garden Colony"

But turning from industry to the "out of doors," Pietermaritzburg is a worthy center of "the Garden Colony," as Natal is often called. Its Botanical Gardens contain valuable plants from all over the world, and in spring, when the azaleas are in bloom, visitors come from far and wide to see the gorgeous masses of color. Temperate in climate, it can grow the brilliant poinsettias of the south with the same ease as the holly or fir tree of the north.

The country around Pietermaritzburg is exceptionally beautiful and picturesque. The famous Valley of a Thousand Hills may be seen when nearing Pietermaritzburg from the port town of Durban. Hills with indigenous bush surround the city. There is a river for boating, and a country club which has one of the finest golf courses in the Union.

Center for Railway Lines

As Pietermaritzburg is a center for railway lines, it forms a natural point of departure for famous beauty spots such as the Howick Falls, and the National Park on the Drakensberg Mountains. The surrounding districts contain some of the best farming land in the Union, and the Royal Agricultural Show, held annually at Pietermaritzburg, is one of the premier shows of the Union.

As the capital of Natal it is the head of the Native Administration for this province of Zululand. A model native village has been built on the outskirts of the town, and hostels are provided for native men and women, thus eliminating slums and overcrowding in city areas. Owing to the ideal climate throughout the year, outdoor games may be enjoyed at any time, and the city is the venue for important championship events, such as the South African Polo Championships, and international tennis events.

Settled by the Dutch

Pietermaritzburg has been in existence for almost a century. A party of Voortrekkers, after the victory over Dingaan, King of the Zulus, formed a settlement which was named after two of their leaders, Pieter Retief and Gert Maritz. Their first act was to build a church as a thanksgiving for their victory over the Zulus. This church is now a museum, known as the Voortrekker Museum, where one may see many historical relics of the early Dutch settlers.

The city was thus originally a Dutch settlement, a Volksraad having been elected in 1839. But the early years of the small township were stormy, through conflict between British and Dutch, and British and the natives.

In 1844, soon after Pietermaritzburg changed its rule from Dutch to English, a British garrison was stationed there, and from then on, up to the time of Union in 1910, it was always garrisoned by British regiments.

It is a modern city of 45,130 population, with broad, well-lighted thoroughfares, up-to-date shops, good hotels, one of the best theaters in the Union, a city hall seating 2000, and residential districts which are most attractively laid out with public gardens.

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Durban, 'Sunlit City by the Sea,' Combines World Port With Noted Holiday Playground

By A. C. D. Williams

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, S. Af. — Durban is a vastly different city from what it was in the days of the Zulu War of 1878, only a little more than half a century ago. In those days, it was but a hamlet by the sea shore.

Today, Durban, raised to the status of a city in August, 1935, populated by 254,000 persons—of whom 94,000 are Europeans—is a leading city of the Southern Hemisphere.

"Port Natal," as Durban is familiarly known in shipping circles, now ranks as the fourteenth largest seaport in the world, on the basis of the marine tonnage cleared during the year, for it is on the trade routes of the East.

Glimpse of the East

Ships of many nations, in steam and oil, rest in her docks; great liners sail in and out of her spacious harbor. There are tramps loaded with the spices and silks of the Indies. Strange cargoes from the south and north, east and west, tie up at her quays and depart again, loaded with the products of Africa. Windjammers from the Baltic occasionally come up in proud full sail, or whalers scarred with the antarctic ice.

In Durban one catches a glimpse of the East. There are Indians of many classes and castes, and some Chinese. Probably a band of Japanese, immigrants en route to new homes in Brazil, parade the streets in groups. Tall Zulu ricksha boys, in the splendor of their professional attire, swing down the road; Zulu women in native kraal dress, stride majestically along.

Cosmopolitan Community

An Eastern woman, bedecked in beautiful silks, and with kohl-darkened eyes, glances over her yashmak. Everywhere there are European women wearing the latest fashions of London and Paris. It is a cosmopolitan community indeed.

The city is fortunate in its climate, which is pleasant "all-the-year-round," with the result that the Durban "season" is practically continuous throughout the year. Durban does not base its appeal to the thousands who holiday here upon its historical associations.

"The call of the sea" is what matters most, and Durban offers full measure in this respect. Its beaches extend for five miles, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is a bathers' "paradise."

Equable Temperature

Throughout the year there is only a variation of 15 degrees in the temperature of the water of the Indian Ocean from 64.5 degrees in July, the "depth" of winter, to roughly 80 degrees in January, the midsummer month.

Establishments at the beach, in the central area of the city, and on the Berea, offer a wide selection of accommodation. Durban's latest beach amenity is the amphitheater.

It is situated at the north end of the Marine Parade and occupies approximately five acres of land which was originally a sandy waste. It has taken two years to construct and has afforded labor for thousands of Durban's relief workers.

Historical Relics

Within easy walking distance of the beach and of the center of the town is the old fort. The gardens about it are rich in historical relics, including a cannon recovered from the wreck of the Grosvenor, East Indiaman which went ashore off the coast of Pondoland in 1872 with much reputed treasure in her holds.

Other mementoes are a bench made from the hull of H. M. S. Southampton, which in 1842, upon the conclusion of Dick King's epic ride of 600 miles to Grahamstown in 10 days, brought reinforcements to relieve the beleaguered British garrison; and the gun which fired the special salute when Cetewayo was proclaimed ruler of the Amazula nation in 1873.

The old magazine has been transformed into a memorial chapel and the old barrack rooms converted into comfortable quarters for veterans whose fighting days are over.

Like a New World

A point of interest to visitors from overseas is the native and Indian market, beneath the shadow of the Emmanuel Cathedral. To enter one of the gateways of the enclosure, after passing through the colorful Indian quarter, is to enter a new world.

Here are stalls catering for the simple needs of Zulus. Skins, beadwork, and native ornaments predominate. Native craftsmen are plying their trades in wood, wire, beads and metal, to say nothing of old motor tires, from which excellent sandals are made, principally for ricksha pullers.

Parks and Gardens

Durban has been generous in its provision of parks and gardens. As a result of the fine climate, its people are lovers of the open air, and attached to all outdoor pursuits. In the city, also, among striking buildings is the City Hall fronted by the dignified civic center containing the War Memorial, one of the most imposing in the Empire.

On the north side of the Memorial, in West Street, stands the Post Office, once the old Town Hall, where the first meetings of the National Convention were held in 1908, leading to the formation of the Union and paving the way to a united South Africa.

The wide streets and avenues are lined with flamboyants, jacarandas, and spathodeas, all imparting an air of colorful coolness to the town. The tall modern buildings, examples of the new ferro-concrete architecture, overshadow the tiny survivors of the old Colonial style of building, and the rapidly evolving type of domestic architecture, particularly the Spanish type is attractive to see, as well as excellently suited to a semi-tropical climate of strong sunshine.

Choice of Outdoor Sports

For those to whom outdoor sports have an appeal, there is a wide range of choice in Durban, including surfing along the beaches, yachting, rowing and outboard motor racing on the bay, sea-fishing, bowls, cricket, golf, tennis, polo, horse racing, soccer, rugger, hockey, baseball, and every kind of sea angling.

Motorists have many drives to choose from. They may drive to the Valley of a Thousand Hills or along the north and south coast marine drives. Durban is a center from which radiates a rapidly expanding system of motor roads in the coastal belt of Natal, including the Burman Drive, a wild life sanctuary, and a new marine circular drive of 32 miles on the Bluff, offering magnificent panoramas of the Indian Ocean, the harbor, town and surrounding country.

Famous Holiday Playground

South of Isipingo, on the main coastal road, a new motor road leads to south coast resorts which run in a chain from Durban right to the Pondoland border 120 miles away.

The coast of Natal is today South Africa's great holiday playground. With four-day seaplane service from England to be introduced in 1937 it may develop into a world playground.

To the visitor desirous of seeing some of the interesting native tribal life, the heart of Zululand is within a day by road. Reserves where big game may be seen also are accessible. Although the Zulus, like the other native races, now are amenable to European rule, the old system of control by chiefs still exists, and the kraal conditions and the primitive, colorful Bantu culture are much as they were in the days of Chief Chaka, who made the Zulu a powerful nation in the early part of the nineteenth century.

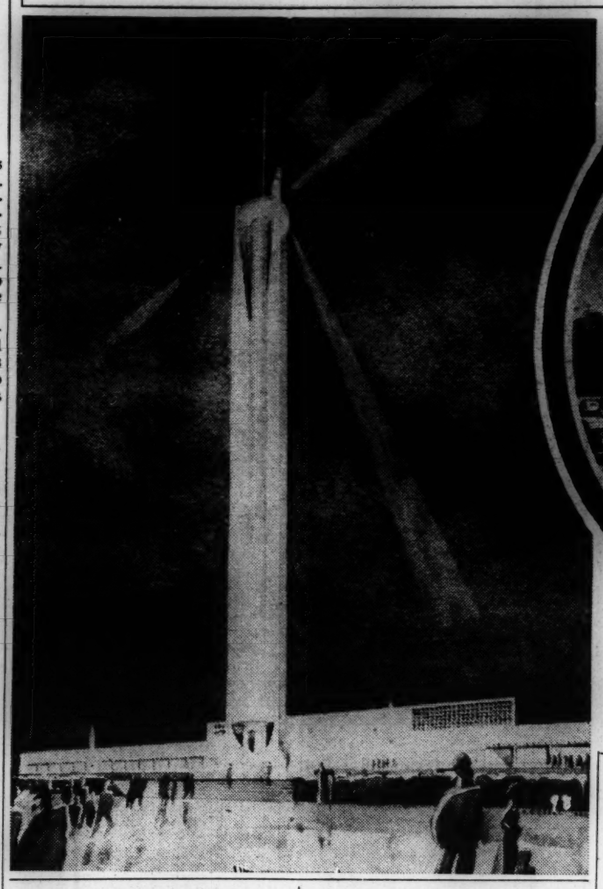
Many Port Advantages

Evidence of Durban's pre-eminence as a port may be seen all round the bay. On the bluff side is the whaling factory, also the very modern and efficient coal appliances; at Island View the extensive oil storage installation, where the erection of mammoth tanks makes possible the storage of many millions of gallons of petrol, paraffin, and crude oils.

South Africa's harvests of maize are fed into the holds of calling steamships from the great terminal grain elevator at Congella.

It is from its unique geographical position, its splendid harbor, its transport facilities linking it up with every quarter of the union that Durban derives its advantages.

Beacons in South Africa's Great Fair



Empire Exhibition Buildings at Johannesburg

Left—The 200-Foot Central Tower, Whose Searchlights Will Be Visible the Entire Length of the Rand. Right—The "United Kingdom" Pavilion. The Exhibition, in Which All Nations Have Been Invited to Participate, Extends From September, 1936, to January, 1937

Education in South Africa Gets Fourth of Revenues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—Education must be ranked with gold as one of the corner stones of South African development. Great importance was attached to it in the country's earlier history. Today more than 25 per cent of national expenditure is for education.

This is understandable in view of the fact that the South African people (Europeans) came from English, Dutch, French and German stock, or in other words from the most highly cultured countries.

The first school in South Africa is recorded as having been opened in Cape Town in 1663, with 17 pupils, paying the equivalent of 2s. per month. The school was held in a loft. Whenever a fleet was in the bay the loft was needed to accommodate visitors. So holidays were regulated by the arrival and departure of ships.

10,000 Schools Listed

From this beginning there are now more than 5000 schools for Europeans and nearly 5000 for native and colored children. E. G. Malherbe, editor of the Handbook on Education and Social Work in South Africa, has given the number of Europeans attending state and state-aided schools as 360,000 and non-Europeans as 403,301 in 1932.

State expenditure on education was £9,000,000 in 1933, of this about £1,120,000 was on teaching of non-Europeans. This compared with a total expenditure of £1,850,000 in 1911, of which nothing was spent on non-Europeans.

The first beginning of higher education in South Africa was the establishment of the South African College at Cape Town in 1829. In 1916 this became the University of Cape Town and has been rebuilt at Groot Schuur, nestling in the shadow of Devil's Peak.

The new buildings were completed in 1932 at a cost of £1,350,000. Just as there is inspiration in the mellow cloisters of ancient seats of learning like Oxford, so Cape Town inspires by its magnificent setting.

There are also the University of South Africa, with headquarters at Pretoria and embracing constituent colleges in other parts of the Union, the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, the University of Stellenosh and the University of Pretoria. Besides these there are a number of technical, vocational, agricultural and special educational colleges.

Rail Enterprise Sets Pace For Economic Progress

By T. H. Watermayer

General Manager of the Railways and Harbors Administration, Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN — Transport has been one of the greatest agencies for the civilization of mankind. And in South Africa, with its far-flung coastlines, its lofty hinterland—rising sharply from the coastal littoral—and its absence of navigable rivers, transport has meant more than it does in most countries.

In a land of long distances, it has linked fields of promise far inland with the seaboard, and, in so doing, it has turned promise into rich reality in many phases of human endeavor.

The march of economic progress has, of necessity, been made at the pace set by railway enterprise.

A Barometer of Trade

How rapid has been that progress finds best reflection in the striking development that today marks the way of the many miles of steel tracks that cover South Africa.

Construction of the first railway line in South Africa, that from Cape Town to Wellington, was started in 1859 and progressed slowly but surely after this modest beginning until at the time of Union the mileage had reached 7576.

Under unified control, over a period of 26 years, marked progress has been apparent in every sphere of railway working and today the open mileage is nearly 14,000 miles.

The agricultural and industrial activities of the Union are specially catered for, and the introduction of special types of trucks has kept pace with development in these spheres.

Huge Coal Wagons

Coal wagons carry as much as 76 tons each, the maize industry is catered for by 40-ton special all-weather grain bogies, while special ore trucks, steel hoppers and well wagons conduce to the efficient and rapid transit of the products and equipment of the copper, manganese, coal, steel, and gold mining industries.

In recent years electrification of main and suburban lines, where density of traffic warrants it, has been another avenue of progress. Today, the Administration claims the most extensive main line electrification in the British Empire, while, with the further sections now being converted, there will soon be an uninterrupted stretch of 322 miles from Durban to Volksrust, in addition to which the Free State branch has been electrified from Ladysmith to Harrismith, a distance of 60 miles.

The electrification of suburban passenger lines is a further phase in the progressive traction policy adopted.

Quick Communication

One of the essential adjuncts to railway activities is quick communication, and in the last 15 years more than £1,000,000 has been spent in equipping the South African Railways with an up-to-date system of telephones.

The harbors of the Union form an important link in the national transport undertaking, and co-ordination between marine and land transport has resulted in more economical and expeditious working.

Road motor services have played an important role in opening up those areas where branch lines are not justified.

The year 1921 saw the beginnings of grain elevator construction in South Africa, and during 1924 the Cape Town elevator and 35 country elevators were opened. Later, a new small-type country elevator came into being.

Grain Elevator Storage

The total storage capacity of the grain elevator system is 182,900 tons, and the total capital expenditure to the end of last year amounted to £2,557,750. Two thousand grain bogies of 40 tons' carrying capacity have been provided for transporting grain in bulk to the port elevator.

The latest adjunct to the administration's services is South African Airways, whose incorporation dates from February, 1934.

Lions Often Block Visitor's Way In Kruger Park

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A black-maned lion stalked a man through the Transvaal bushveld, sprang at him and dragged him off his horse. The man was Col. Stevenscon Hamilton, now warden of the Kruger National Park. He shot the lion, and now administers the greatest and one of the most accessible wild game reserves the world has known.

The Kruger National Park, which is open to visitors all through the southern winter months, exceeds the combined areas of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

As one drives through the park, antelope, grazing at the roadside, will trot away into the bush; the tall necks of giraffe will raise inquisitive heads over tree tops and gaze at the visitor with that intense interest that zoo-born animals never show. It often happens that a little, spotted cheetah will flash across the road in front of an automobile.

Hippos, rhinos and a score of different types of large antelope are usually seen in an afternoon's run. Baboons and monkeys chase through the trees and golden eagles that have found sanctuary in the park show no timidness in the presence of man.

At Mont aux Sources, which is at the point where Natal, Basutoland and Transvaal meet, is the highest mountain and the grandest scenery that the great Drakensberg Mountain Range has to present. This spot is also a national park and holidaying resort.

The Victoria Falls surprise even the visitor who has read most of the literature that centers about them. The height of the waterfall is twice that of Niagara, and the scenery is untouched by commerce.

When shown the Great Hole at Kimberley—the open diamond mine from which came $200,000,000 worth of diamonds—American visitors sometimes have disputed the assertion that this is the greatest man-made hole on earth. Since 1935 they have been right, for the Bingham copper mine in Utah now is larger.

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Arts and Crafts Flourishing In 'Youthful' South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—South Africans have long ago become tired of hearing themselves described as a "young country," and, indeed, when it comes to a question of arts and crafts you will find in them a surprising maturity, particularly when you consider the relatively small population.

Many of South Africa's artists are not only famous from one end of the Union to the other, but are well known and well considered overseas, while her crafts are daily becoming better known for the excellence of their workmanship and the originality of their design.

Finds Inspiration in Natives

Both arts and crafts are naturally, to a certain extent, influenced by local conditions and background, the crafts even more than the arts which you will sometimes find dissociated from the spirit of the country. Though in the work of some of the most important people such as Pierneef, Irma Stern and Edward Roworth you will find that the influences of the land and its people are very strong. Particularly perhaps in the case of Irma Stern, whose work is known in the galleries of Germany as well as those of South Africa, for she has gone direct for much of her inspiration to the life of the native peoples and much of her best-known work consists of studies of native types.

Pierneef is famous for his landscape, almost entirely South African and mainly of the eastern Transvaal veld, and his work, with its strong poster-like qualities, is much in demand. Roworth is also chiefly known for his landscape work, his subjects being drawn for the most part from the lovely Cape Peninsula and Western Province with the old Dutch homesteads and wooded hills, but his earlier portraits of South African celebrities show that as a portrait painter he has few equals in the country.

Paris Influence Is Felt

There are other artists of equal worth, but in the main their inspiration is less directly due to the country in which they live. Gwelo Goodman, for instance, is master of a technique of painting which is perhaps unrivaled in South Africa, and his latest and best work consists of flower pieces, which are as lovely as anything achieved by the celebrated Frenchmen. And there is Wolf Kiebel, whose vivid and vigorous brush might never have strayed out of a Paris atelier—if indeed it was ever in one.

Gregoire Boonzaier, a young man of great promise, is now studying in England and his work so far gives promise of immense later interest, while Maggie Loubser, a powerful but far too little known painter, is seldom seen. And there is Prof. John Wheatley of the Michaelis School of Art, whose vigorous and brilliant work is more in the country than of it.

These are some of the most interesting individual artists now working in South Africa and to them must be added the names of Van Wouw and Kotler, two of the most celebrated sculptors whose work remains among the finest of her artistic productions.

Crafts Show on Cape

But if the arts of South Africa are interesting, and surprisingly mature, the crafts are equally interesting and perhaps even more surprising in their maturity. And surprising even to South Africans, for many of them are unaware of the standard to which these home industries have reached. An exhibition of these was recently held at Government House, Cape Town, organized by Lady Clarendon, wife of the Governor General, who is particularly anxious to see these crafts more widely appreciated. She, like many another observer, has been impressed with the fact that much beautiful work fails to find a market because there is no link between the makers and the consuming public.

A large proportion of this exhibition consisted of weaving, in which South African wools were used to make a variety of articles ranging from dress lengths to floor rugs. One stall was devoted to different types of weaving done by native girls. Rugs, bedspreads, curtains, scarves and a number of other articles were made from wool and mohair which had been spun and dyed and then handwoven by the native workers.

Another exhibit of native work came from Natal, the majority of articles shown being mats ranging from large floor rugs to delightful little mats on which to stand a bowl or vase. One of the outstanding features about these rugs was the use of designs evolved by the native girls themselves, for the weaver is encouraged to weave into her work either her own bead designs or patterns, based on the things she has seen around her.

Weaving From Pretoria

Weaving of a different type came from Pretoria, where unemployed white women are trained to make hand-woven fabrics of a very high standard, and from Cape Town came an exhibit which consisted mainly of household linen exquisitely embroidered in colors and worked in typically South African designs.

And then, in contrast to all this softer material, there was the exhibit from the Ceramic Studios at Olifantsfontein in the Transvaal, midway between Pretoria and Johannesburg. The pottery produced here is famous both in the Union and abroad and the jars, vases, bowls and lamps were particularly beautiful.

Interesting, too, were the pottery tiles which are a feature of the studios, some with representations of Bushman paintings on them, others copied from old Dutch tiles and others of more modern design. In everything shown there were signs of rich artistic endeavor and high technical achievement.

Landmarks Attract Visitors to Jubilee

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Pretoria Joins With Neighbor Cities in Empire Celebration

Upper Left, Statue of Paul Kruger at Pretoria. Upper Right, Beach and Sea Front, Durban, Natal. Center Left, Union Buildings at Pretoria, Administrative Capital. Center Right, Yachting on Table Bay, With Table Mountain in the Background at Cape Town, Seat of the Legislature. Lower, Simmonds Street, Johannesburg

Entry of Aliens Restricted By Quota Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—As one of the most prosperous countries of the world, South Africa today has great attractions for the immigrant. Consequently a very close watch is having to be kept on the situation lest the flow into the country becomes too fast.

This question of immigrants is expected to be one of the important subjects for discussion at next year's Imperial Conference. Britain and the Dominions are considering means to encourage British settlers in order to secure the future of markets and maintain the proportion of British nationals.

Increase of Germans

Lately an increasing number of immigrants landing in South Africa from Germany has led to questions being asked in the House of Assembly here. Figures issued by the Minister of Interior show that the number from Germany in the first quarter of 1936 was 551. This compares with 996 for the whole of 1935, and shows a considerable increase over the first quarter of that year.

The question of immigrants from Germany has been raised here partly with a view to ascertaining the proportion of Jews. The authorities, however, appear satisfied that the Jewish ratio has not increased unduly. Actually of the 996 immigrants from Germany in 1935 Jews numbered 388.

Immigration quotas are already in force for certain countries. Last year their nationals landing in South Africa were: Greece, 79; Latvia, 91; Lithuania, 259; Poland, 133; China, 93; other countries, 166.

Immigration Problem

The number during 1935 from the United Kingdom and Ireland was 2767; from India, 901; Italy, 175; Portugal, 165; the United States, 164; Austria, 73; Norway, 61; Canada, 57; Switzerland, 51. These are nonquota countries.

During the past few years the number of immigrants from the Netherlands has increased. The 1935 figure was 610.

Except in so far as provided in the Immigration Quota Act, it is claimed that no obstacle is placed in the way of the entry of European immigrants, provided that they are of good health and character, and are able themselves or through their friends or employers to show that they have means of support. While no actual amount is laid down, they usually have to satisfy the authorities that they can subsist on their own for at least a year.

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'Rugger' Holds Chief Place In Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—For a small country, that is to say, when reckoned by population, not the "wide open spaces" that the novelists dwell upon so affectingly—South Africa has a high reputation in international sport.

Rugger is, nationally, "the" sports interest here. And when a South African fifteen plays an international match it is (for a very big section of the community) not merely a football match but an affair in which the honor of the nation is at stake.

By comparison, South Africans can bear with equanimity the defeat of their track and field athletes by stars from the United States and they are not overwhelmed with disappointment if their cricketers lose test matches in England or Australia. But to "go down" at Rugby—that is another matter.

Trained on Hard Ground

It may seem curious that in a country where there is summer weather for nine months of the year, the most popular game should be one designed for the British winter.

To some extent, however, the adaption explains why South Africans play Rugger so well. Their grounds are hard and dry and the ball is rarely greasy. Consequently, they have developed pace, accuracy of passing and kicking power to an extent which the player who is trained on muddy fields in the British Isles can rarely hope to equal.

How else can one account for the success of South African Rugby teams? The entire white population of the country today is not one sixth of the population of London; yet as far back as a quarter of a century ago South Africa sent a team to Britain which defeated the national sides of England, Ireland, Wales and France and lost only to that of Scotland.

The other code of football, the Association variety, is played and watched also with enthusiasm in South Africa.

King Willow

South Africa's record in test match cricket is long and honorable. Last year the South Africans visited England and came away victorious in a series of five engagements with the pick of the Motherland's talent.

At the commencement of the twentieth century, the only "official" test-match playing countries were England and Australia. South Africa then joined them, and since the war the West Indies, New Zealand and India have been lifted to the same status.

They Play "Ball," Too

By comparison with cricket, baseball, America's national game, is a newcomer to South Africa. It has been played in Johannesburg, more or less, principally the latter, since 1896. And in the past seven years it has spread very considerably.

A South African Baseball Association was founded at Bloemfontein in 1934, and since then there has been quite a "boom." The number of clubs increases all the time and enthusiasts declare that now the game finds increasing favor in the schools, "ball" has a big future here.

On Field and Track

In view of the forthcoming games at Berlin, it is timely to touch upon the successes gained by South Africa's sons in past Olympic meetings. The first was in 1908, when Reggie Walker won the 100-meters sprint at Shepherd's Bush, London. Four years afterward Kenneth McArthur won the Marathon at the Stockholm Olympic Games.

When the threads of sport were picked up again in Britain after the war, one of the most influential figures among university athletes there was Bevil G. D. Rudd, president of the Oxford University Athletic Club. He did much to foster international competition between the track and field athletes of Britain and the United States. At the first post war Olympic Games held at Antwerp in Belgium he won the 400-meters championship.

Springbok Is Emblem

South Africa has produced some remarkably good hurdlers from time to time and one of them, S. M. J. Atkinson, won an Olympic championship over 110 meters at Amsterdam in 1928.

Another section of the Olympic program in which South Africans have distinguished themselves is boxing. One way and another, South Africa's emblem, the Springbok, has been carried to victory oftentimes in the highest grades of competition.

There is also an increasing interest here these days in competitive swimming and waterpolo, and no résumé of South African sport, however brief, would be complete without mention of lawn tennis, golf, bowls, field hockey, and yachting. The favorite center for sailing is Sadhana Bay, a little more than 65 miles to the north of Table Bay.

Nature Smiles on South Africa

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Country Scenes on the Veldt

Upper Left—Mule Team on Road Near Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia. Upper Right—View on a Cape of Good Hope Highway. Center Left—Black-Faced Sheep Grazing in Southern Rhodesia. Center Right—Sugar Industry on the Cranbrooke Estates at Stanger, Natal. Lower—Ostrich Farm, Oudtshoorn, Cape Province

Protectorates May Join Union Soon; Britain Willing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN — The inclusion within the Union of South Africa of the three British-governed protectorates, Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland, has again been mooted and, by a general consensus, has moved much nearer to the realm of practical politics.

These protectorates are embedded within the Union's borders, peopled largely with native tribes similar to those within the Union, and conditioned by the same climatic and geographic conditions, but they still remain under British administration.

When the Union of the separate states of South Africa came about in 1910 the British Government handed over full responsibility for the future administration of the Union to an elected government to be chosen from ordinary South African citizens through the parliamentary system.

"Equal rights for all civilized men" was the British slogan, and that view was anathema to the Dutch residents. Naturally enough, therefore, handing over native protectorates to a mixed British-Dutch government, with every chance of the latter predominating, was not considered feasible in 1910 and indeed some objection to it exists even today in England.

It is believed here that England would be glad to be relieved of its responsibilities, while the Union, now fully matured and developed, would be glad to absorb these "pockets" in its territorial structure.

Cape Town Museum Places Exhibits on Wheels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALIWAL, S. Af.—The South African Museum at Cape Town has built and equipped a miniature traveling museum for use in the various schools in the Western Province. All types of insects, ranging from butterflies to minute and insignificant-looking "goggas," are shown, all properly classified and mounted in cases with glass covers. The scheme is being tried by way of experiment, and if it is considered a success, it will be enlarged and sent to schools farther afield.

Dominion's Farmers Get More Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—More assistance to South African farmers is to accrue from the supplementary estimates which make provision for an additional expenditure of £1,173,928.

Of this amount, £250,000 will go toward a state-aided butter, cheese and milk scheme, and an equal sum for a rebate on railway rates on fruit, wool, mohair and wattle bark. There will be a rebate of export charges on fruit, and assistance to maize farmers for the construction of silos and sheds and for inland marketing improvement. Another contribution to farmers will be paid indirectly to the Wheat Industry Control Board as compensation for the storage of wheat.

The estimates provide £90,000 for increased old-age pensions and £35,000 for the Native Development Account as a special grant to native education.

London-Cape Air Race Open to Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—An air race from London to Johannesburg for £10,000 in prizes is to start from here as part of the celebrations to mark the opening of the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg, Sept. 15. It is hoped the winning machine will "break the tape" at Johannesburg on Sept. 17.

The prize money has been given by I. W. Schlesinger, a South African industrialist, who came as a young steerage passenger from the United States.

The race is open only to pilots and aircraft of the British Empire, and all arrangements for the race are in the hands of the Royal Aero Club here. The race will be flown on handicap and there will probably be four compulsory landing places as well as many optional ones, so that the machines of varying handicaps can choose the most suitable distances for their range capacities.

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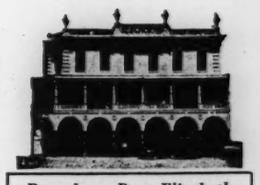
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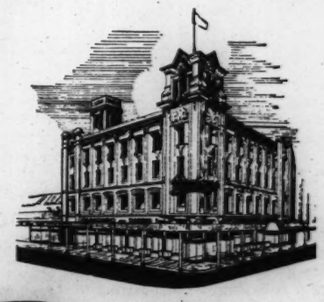
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Athletes Are Tuning Up For Olympic Events

BERLIN, July 29 (AP)—Regardless of the apparent differences between Lawson Robertson, head track and field coach of the American Olympic team, and his Ohio State coach, Larry Snyder, over the best methods of conditioning Jesse Owens for his bid for an Olympic triple crown, little doubt appeared today that the "Buckeye Bullet" was close to his top form again.

The coaches are understood to have smoothed out last night the differences which originated during the final tryouts and developed a few minor clashes after the American forces reached the Olympic Village. Robertson wanted to have more practice at starting and to follow the schedule of the other sprinters, but Snyder objected and carried his point.

The Ohio State coach accepted the responsibility for the schedule variations, especially since the track and field committee had decided he was the best judge of Owens's requirements. Robertson's authority, nevertheless, was fully recognized.

Owens Is Confident

It was agreed that Owens will have only one more brisk workout tomorrow and then take things easy. Jesse is confident he will be at his best.

Owens' schedule cals for trials in the 100-meter dash Sunday with semifinals and finals on Monday. The broad-jump trials and finals and the 200-meter trials will keep him busy Tuesday. He concludes his strenuous program Wednesday with the 200 meters final, assuming he meets with no setbacks.

With the exception of Fritz Pollard Jr., high hurdler from North Dakota, who is nursing a strained leg muscle, the American Negro contingent appears to have become quickly acclimated.

Corny Johnson, Archie Williams and John Woodruff, as well as Owens, have been the center of attention. Foreign observers virtually concede the high jump to the American Negroes, Johnson and Dave Albritton, with Finland's Kotkas as their only real rival.

Williams is expected to meet his strongest challenge in the 400 meters from A. G. K. Brown, British ace, whose form and convincing victories have been more impressive than his times.

Johnson put on a show for the spectators in his first jumping drill yesterday when he had the bar hoisted to 6 ft. 3 in. He had trouble clearing that height until he warmed up.

Woodruff Runs 660 Yards

Woodruff also gave a smart exhibition of practice stepping when he did 660 yards in 1m. 22s. yesterday and finished off a half-mile in two minutes flat.

Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse and Gene Venzke, Pennsylvania middle-distance ace, also featured the drills. O'Brien, striving to make a comeback to win a place on the 1600-meter relay team, ran a 50-second quarter in company of Williams and Al Fitch of the University of Southern California.

The hammer throwers also did well, with Henry Dreyer making a toss of 180 feet, but the shotput contingent still had the coaches guessing. Jack Torrance, gaining weight again, scarcely was able to reach 50 feet.

Three defending Olympic champions are among the Finnish delegation, 5000 meters, and Matti Jarvinen in the javelin—but all may have trouble repeating.

Iso-Hollo Arrives

Iso-Hollo has the American star, Harold Manning of Wichita, Kan., as an outstanding challenger in the obstacle race. His countrymen, Ilmari Salminen and Askola now are rated the best prospects in the 10,000-meters in which Iso-Hollo ran Poland's Janusz Kusocinski a close race in the 1932 games.

Lehtinen has yielded the spotlight to the sensational Gunnar Hoeckert in the 5000-meters in which Salminen also is entered.

Jarvinen is not in the best of condition but this is unlikely to prevent him from being dangerous or alter Finland's chances of a sweep in the spear-tossing event again.

The veteran Akki Jarvinen, 1932 runner-up, again heads Finland's decathlon delegation, with a newcomer, Martti Tolamo, reckened a dangerous contender.

Ville Porhola, another 1932 runner-up in the hammer throw, will be making his fourth Olympic appearance. Kotkas, the high jumper Baerlund in the shotput, and Erkki Tamila, 24-year-old marathoner, are among other Finnish hopes.

New Zealand, Malta and Italy contributed to the day's arrivals.

Swimmers Active

With all the American and Japanese Olympic swimmers working out togteher for the first time, the Olympic swimming stadium was a rallying place for the world's experts yesterday.

America's representatives went through only a ligh, conditioning workout. The coaches forgot about their stop-watches and paid attention mainly to form and general condition.

Peter Fick of New York flashed over the 100-meter course and had Nippon's coaches running races along the side of the pool in an effort to get as good a glimpse as possible of his swimming style.

Bob Kiphuth of Yale, head coach of the American team, thinks American stars have nothing to learn from Japan's diminutive but powerful squad.

"It's a question of physical makeup," he said. "The Japanese style is completely unsuitable for Americans."

Fick vainly tried to time Shiged Arai, Japanese 100-meter freestyle star, but Arai obviously had been ordered to slow down.

Joe Church of Batavia, N. Y., and Howell King of Detroit, featherweight and welterweight members of the United States Olympic boxing contingent, resigned because they became homesick, Roy Davis, manager of the boxing team announced today.

The boxers left the Olympic village last night, Davis said, and boarded the S. S. Manhattan which left Hamburg for the United States this morning.

Wrestlers Are Named

Ray Clemons of Duke, Okla., despite losing the last of four tryout tests by narrow margins to Charles McDaniel of Bloomington, Ind., today was named Uncle Sam's standard bearer in the light heavyweight wrestling competition.

Decisions also were reached in the equestrian team selections after workouts. Capt. Carl W. A. Raguse and Capt. Earl F. Thomson, both veterans of the 1932 Olympic team, were named with Capt. John M. Millems for the three-days all-around competition, Aug. 14—16.

America's men swimming aces were drawn against their outstanding rivals in the first trial heats starting Aug. 8. The women's competition also starts on that date.

Adolph Kiefer, Uncle Sam's backstroke ace from Chicago, was bracketed in the first heat of his 100-meter specialty with the Olympic champion Masajo Kiyokawa of Japan. Taylor Drysdale of Detroit was drawn in the second heat, while Al Vande Weghe of Paterson, N. J., was in the third with Yasuhiko Kojima of Japan.

The American 200-meter breaststroke trio was seeded separately with Ray Kaye of Detroit in the first heat with Baroczy of Hungary and Adjaluddin of the Philippines. Jack Kasley of Detroit was bracketed with Saburo Ito of Japan, while John Higgins of Providence was in the same heat with Altad of the Philippines and Berroeta of Chile.

Holder of Gold Lifetime Pass

By a Staff Photographer

Herbert J. Pennock

Pennock Has Long Career For Left-Handed Pitcher

An active player in 22 major league campaigns, Herbert J. Pennock is still taking part in major league games, but now as a coach only. It was back in 1912 that he made his first appearance in the majors as a member of the Philadelphia Athletics. In 1915 he was a member of three teams, starting with the Athletics and being released to Providence of the International League only to be bought by the Boston Red Sox with which team he remained until 1923 when he was sold to the New York Yankees. There he stayed until 1934 when he returned to Boston as a coach, and he is still active with the Red Sox.

Pennock is one of the few left-handed pitchers who have survived any length of time in the major leagues. He was always a dependable boxman and his record is little below those of Young and Johnson. His life-time pitching percentage is .597 and there were five years when his winning percentage was better than .700. He played in five World's Series and had a winning percentage of 1.000 in three of them. His life-time record:

League Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1912	Philadelphia Americans	17	50	1	2	.333	38	30	48
1913	Philadelphia Americans	14	34	1	1	.500	18	24	29
1914	Philadelphia Americans	28	152	11	4	.733	90	65	136
1915	Philadelphia-Boston Americans	16	58	3	5	.375	31	39	69
1916	Boston Americans	8	25	0	2	.000	11	7	22
1917	Boston Americans	24	101	5	5	.500	35	23	90
1919	Boston Americans	32	219	16	8	.667	70	48	223
1920	Boston Americans	37	242	16	13	.552	63	61	244
1921	Boston Americans	32	223	12	14	.462	91	59	268
1922	Boston Americans	32	202	10	17	.370	59	74	230
1923	New York Americans	33	224	19	6	.760	93	68	235
1924	New York Americans	40	286	21	9	.700	101	64	302
1925	New York Americans	47	292	16	17	.485	88	71	267
1926	New York Americans	40	266	23	11	.676	78	43	294
1927	New York Americans	34	210	19	8	.704	51	48	225
1928	New York Americans	28	211	17	6	.739	53	40	215
1929	New York Americans	27	158	9	11	.450	49	28	205
1930	New York Americans	25	156	11	7	.611	46	20	194
1931	New York Americans	25	189	11	6	.647	65	30	247
1932	New York Americans	22	147	9	5	.643	54	38	191
1933	New York Americans	23	65	7	4	.636	22	21	96
1934	Boston Americans	30	62	2	0	1.000	16	16	68
Totals		616	3572	239	161	.597	1227	917	3898

World's Series Record

Year	Club	G.	I.P.	W.	L.	Pct.	S.O.	B.B.	H.
1914	Philadelphia Americans	1	3	0	0	.000	3	2	2
1923	New York Americans	3	17	2	0	1.000	8	1	19
1926	New York Americans	3	22	2	0	1.000	8	4	13
1927	New York Americans	1	9	1	0	1.000	1	0	3
1928	New York Americans	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0
1932	New York Americans	2	4	0	0	.000	4	1	2
Totals		10	55	5	0	1.000	24	8	39

Tiller Talk

VINEYARD HAVEN'S juniors, with two legs already gained in previous years' racing for the Prince of Wales International Junior Yacht Racing Trophy, advanced to the second round of the annual Lake Milo series yesterday by eliminating the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron of Halifax . . . Kingman Brewster and Ed Robie, Vineyard's skippers, won two straight races over the Nova Scotian boys . . . Corinthian Yacht Club's representatives, from Marblehead, lost to the New Rochelle (N. Y.) Yacht Club in two races . . . Yarmouth's Acadian Yacht Club boys defeated the Quincy Yacht Club skippers in a protested race by the local skippers . . . Bud Montgomery and George Nash are Quincy's tillermen.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	33	.656
Cleveland	54	42	.563
Boston	53	44	.546
Detroit	50	45	.526
Chicago	49	45	.521
Washington	49	46	.516
Philadelphia	32	63	.337
St. Louis	31	63	.330

Results July 28

New York 16, Detroit 6.
Cleveland 6, Washington 3.
Boston 5, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 19, Philadelphia 6.

Mack Considering Mexico

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics may train in Mexico City next spring, Manager Connie Mack said last night. "I have been considering a proposal to train in Mexico next spring," Mack said, "and expect to decide definitely by Saturday." Mack said he could not give any details now for considering a shift from Fort Myers, Fla., where the A's trained last spring, to Mexico City.

Superior Steel Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Superior Steel Corporation made a better earnings showing for the six months ended June 30, last, displaying net profit, after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes and other charges, of $87,814, equal to 77 cents a share, on 113,576 $100-par capital shares, compared with $6682, or 6 cents a share, a year ago. For the quarter ended June 30, there was a net profit of $58,726, or 52 cents a capital share, against $29,088, or 25 cents a share, in the March quarter, and net loss of $31,829 in the June quarter of 1935. Twelve months ended June 30: Net profit, $127,824, or $1.12 a share. No mention is made of any provision for federal surtax on undistributed profits for 1936.

Seeded Ranks Reduced; Welsh Defeats Mako

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RUMSON, N. J., July 29—The winnowing fan, always famous at Seabright, started its work with vigor yesterday, as the second round of the singles, and the start of the doubles began the process which plays such an important part when consideration of the rankings comes at the finish of the season. Next to the nationals themselves, the victories here help to fix the relative values, especially where newcomers encounter the tried and true performers of past years.

Right from the start of the morning play, results began to tell the tale of uplift for several of the players. The most important came to Barnard Welsh, better known as Barney, the Rockvile 'Maryland' youth who has been the national public parks champion for the past two years. Making his first appearance on the Rumson Road courts, he scored a brilliant victory over C. Gene Mako, the international doubles star, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4, and then went on to defeat the brilliant young Stanford captain, Robert Underwood, in the second round, 6—4, 6—3. In both of these matches, Welsh played good, heady tennis, without particular distinction, but always under good control. Against Mako, only the most brilliant performance of the Californian made an impression on his ability to keep the ball in play, and watch for openings, while his dependable service operated well against both his opponents.

Katharine Winthrop Wins

Also in the morning, two of the younger group, though well known for good play, accomplished an uplift of their standing, when Katharine Winthrop of Boston succeeded in doing what her associate, Virginia Rice Johnson, had just failed to accomplish the day before, and eliminated Mary Greef Harris, seventh ranking player, and seeded fifth in the draw, after a hard-fought three-set match, 7—5, 2—6, 7—5. Miss Winthrop is 14th on the list. Then Florence S. LeBoutiller, the Long Island girl who was among the group which played abroad this summer, and has just returned, climbed over another local player, Norma Taubele, in another long match, 6—4, 5—7, 7—5. Miss LeBoutiller ranks 16th, while Miss Taubele is 12th on the list. All four are conventional backcourt players, and the rallies were long and prolonged the matches.

Joseph Hunt, the young Californian, who has just graduated from the junior ranks, was another gainer of standing by yesterday's play, when he eliminated Norcross Tilney, whose victory over Wilmer Hines on the day before had started the elimination of the seeded players, in straight sets. The blond Los Angeles player showed steadiness far beyond his years, and varied his strokes between drives and chops so well that the steadiness of Tilney did not accomplish what it had against Hines, to send him on the defensive. His more famous associate, Bobbie Riggs, however, was not so fortunate, as the always dependable John McDiarmid, always a hard opponent, on account of his hard and well placed service, soon found a way to handle the active style of the young Californian, and after trailing at 1—4 at the start, suddenly solved the service of Riggs, and galloped through five straight games, keeping the ball well away from the younger player, to win the first set, and hold the upper hand throughout the second, to win at 6—4, 6—4.

Wood Defeats Doeg

Sidney Wood found the expected trouble in handling the service of John Doeg, just as others have, but his own service was working well, and a single break late in the first set, and a couple more in the second, when the former champion slipped a bit on control, gave him the victory at 6—4, 6—3.

The best play of the day was shown by Frank Parker, who showed great improvement of his forehand play, using much more power in the stroke, and disposed of John Van Ryn, in spite of the clever play of the latter, by making returns of many of the favorite kill shots of the veteran internationalist, 6—4, 6—4.

The later matches in the men's doubles which began yesterday, did fair to be the best tennis of the tournament, as J. Donald Budge made his appearance with Mako as his partner, and Wilmer Allison combined with Van Ryn for their third try for the ownership of the doubles bowls, after victories in 1931 and 1934. Other teams are Parker and Gregory S. Mangin, and Riggs and Wayne Sabin, the national clay court doubles champions, who were seeded in that order.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Player	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Averill, Indians	94	380	84	144	.379
Appling, W. Sox	79	302	58	114	.377
Gehrig, Yankees	96	362	119	136	.376
Radcliff, W. Sox	80	354	75	133	.376
Medwick, Cards	92	378	64	137	.362
Demaree, Cubs	91	365	55	128	.351
P. Waner, Pitts	87	350	62	122	.349

Consecutive Aces

FERRISBURG, Vt., July 29 (AP)—Two consecutive holes in one were made on the Basin Harbor Lodge golf course's 120-yard sixth hole yesterday. Mrs. L. K. Ives of West Hartford, Conn., who played with her husband, was the first to hole out her tee shot. Just as the Ives left the sixth green, H. J. Shank of Richmond Hill, L. I., came along in a threesome and registered an ace, which was the seventh made on this nine-hole course since it was built in 1928.

Horton Smith Leads

VICTORY, B. C., July 29 (AP)—Horton Smith, Chicago, reeled off his second par-cracking 18-hole round in the 36-hole qualifying play of the Victoria golf championship yesterday with a smashing 65, three under par, to lead a select field into the final 36 holes for the prize hunt today. Smith had a 36-hole total of 129, seven strokes better than par for the distance and three strokes ahead of Byron Nelson, Ridgewood, N. J., pro, who had rounds of 68-64 for 132 and second place.

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Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Great Britain clinched Davis Cup for third consecutive year as doubles team defeated United States for third straight victory in challenge round.

Three Years Ago

Sarah Palfrey defeated Helen Jacobs in final Seabright tennis tourney.

Five Years Ago

Athletics led American League by 12 games: Babe Ruth struck homer No. 28.

Texas Athlete Missed Ballyhoo As Oxford Star

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Down the sports trail!

Sports contrast . . . homeward bound for his native heath in San Antonio, Texas, goes Wilson Homer Elkins, ex-University of Texas star who learned to love American ballyhoo of sport and missed it quite horribly during the last three years as he ran and vaulted for the glory of old Oxford in England.

Elkins, who captained the Texas 1931-32 basketball team, played quarterback on the football team and earned another letter sprinting, gave us some comparative impressions of college sports in the United States and England.

"Over there, athletic amateurism reaches the very crest," he said. "An athlete must pay for his equipment—$50 for a track outfit alone—and in most instances must pay an entry fee to compete. One day, I entered three events in a track meet and I was assessed $3 for the privilege much to my amazement.

"You also must pay for your 'blue', which corresponds to a letter over here. Winning a 'blue', is the big goal of an English athlete as it increases not only his popularity but usually gets him from $50 to $100 a month more in his pay envelope when he starts on a job.

"Except for an itinerant coach, who may help for a few weeks, there are no real coaches at Oxford. The team captain has dictatorial rights to choose whom he pleases, except in track, of course, which is an individual sport. There are no college cheers—no rah rahs. There's no ballyhoo before and after, and how I missed it! The average English athlete doesn't train like we do over here. They go into practice cold and enjoy tea and some cakes when they're through.

"The English think American track records are a bit fantastic because Uncle Sam's boys usually fail to repeat them over there. Basketball? They say it's a girl's game."

Elkins, more convinced than ever that the prettiest girls live in America with Texas leading the parade, started his track at Oxford when he noticed Oxford boys winning prizes with 10- and 11-foot pole vaults. Although he never pole vaulted at Texas, he finally reached a mark of 12½ feet and won his "blue."

Perce Wolfe Takes Bowling Sweepstakes

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Lorraine Gulli of Washington and Perce Wolfe of Hyattsville, Md., have been chosen by the National Duck Pin Bowling Congress ranking committee as the "most valuable" bowlers in the country during the past season. Miss Gulli received a close decision over Ida Simmons of Norfolk, Va. Miss Gulli's season average was 115,305 for 356 games.

In addition to Miss Simmons, honorable mention also went to Lucille Young of Washington, Helen Randlett of Richmond, Va., Ardery Mullaney of Baltimore and Rose Simmons and Jane Mackie of Hartford, Conn.

Wolfe won the Von Dreele sweepstakes with a total of 949 pins for seven games, leading the largest sweepstakes field ever to roll in this country. His season average was 121-405 for 500 games.

Honorable mention went to Joe Freschi of Washington, Astor Clarke of Clarendon, Va., and Wally Pipp and Mike Bogino of Hartford, Conn.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Averill, Indians	2
Ott, Giants	2
Camilli, Phillies	2
Gehrig, Yankees	1
Selkirk, Yankees	1
Goslin, Tigers	1
Hale, Indians	1
Goodman, Reds	1
Lombardi, Reds	1
Jordan, Dodgers	1
Werber, Red Sox	1
Pepper, Browns	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	31
Foxx, Red Sox	29
Trosky, Indians	26
Ott, Giants	21

League Totals

American	488
National	407
Totals	895

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	61	43	.587
St. Paul	61	47	.565
Kansas City	57	50	.533
Minneapolis	56	50	.528
Columbus	55	53	.509
Indianapolis	51	55	.481
Toledo	43	64	.402
Louisville	42	64	.396

Results July 28

Toledo 9, Minneapolis 3.
Toledo 9, Minneapolis 4.
Indianapolis 4, Kansas City 3.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 1.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 3, St. Paul 2.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	67	38	.638
Buffalo	61	45	.575
Newark	59	45	.567
Baltimore	57	49	.538
Toronto	53	56	.486
Montreal	49	55	.471
Albany	39	64	.379
Syracuse	36	69	.343

Results July 28

Syracuse 3, Montreal 2.
Syracuse 7, Montreal 3.
Newark 8, Buffalo 0.
Newark 3, Buffalo 1.
Albany 2, Toronto 0.
Rochester 8, Baltimore 7.

Utility Doubles Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. (formerly Consolidated Gas), have voted its common shareholders a dividend of $5,738,000 by ordering a disbursement of 50 cents a share, or double the amount paid in previous quarters.

Uniform Change Has Benefited Several Boxmen

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This has been an unusual season for pitchers. Numerous hurlers who were labeled "through" with one club have bobbed up with another and started winning all over again. A change of scenery was all they needed, apparently.

For example, take the case of George Blaeholder. During the last off-season, Connie Mack handed George his unconditional release. He had pitched fair baseball for the Browns over a period of seven years, but his release from the Athletics, whose chief need was mound strength, was indication that his major-league days as an active boxman were over.

Indians Took Chance

The Cleveland Indians took a chance, however, and ordered Blaeholder to report to training camp this spring. George did, and has been an important factor in the team's 1936 American League campaign. The veteran had won eight games and lost four when this was written.

In June, Rogers Hornsby traded Sugar Cain to the White Sox for Les Tietje. Cain had originally come to the Browns from the Athletics in exchange for Blaeholder. To date, Tietje has won only three games for Hornsby, but Cain recently gained his ninth victory.

When Hornsby traded Irving "Jack" Burns to the Tigers, he wanted either Phillips or Kimsey for his weak hurling staff. But Cochane balked and Hornsby finally agreed to take Elon Hogsett. Today the "Chief" is Rogers' leading mound artist.

In a winter trade, the Yankees shipped Jimmy Deshong off to the Senators, along with Hill, for Bump Hadley and Roy Johnson. Neither Deshong or Hadley had been particularly effective in 1935, but that off-season shift has worked wonders. Jimmy has developed into Washington's No. 1 hurler, while Bump has aided the Yanks tremendously in their league-leading campaign.

When the Pirates discarded Guy Bush, the Bees signed him. There is reason to believe that Bush will win some important games for the Boston club before the race has ended.

Dietrich Wins

Another example is Bill Dietrich. Connie Mack turned the slim right-hander loose early in the season. The Yankees gave him a trial, but were inclined to agree with Mack that the young man couldn't win in the American League. The White Sox, in their search for pitchers, offered Dietrich a trial. Yesterday the former Athletic and Yankee earned his pay by beating the A's, 19 to 6. He not only scattered 10 Philadelphia hits over the nine-inning route, but also added four safeties to the White Sox attack, driving in three runs.

That victory, incidentally, put the White Sox in fifth place, just ahead of the Senators, who were beaten by Cleveland, 6 to 3. The Yankees ponded Tiger pitching for 20 hits and won, 16 to 6, to regain their nine-game lead over the second-place Indians. The Red Sox tightened their grip on third position, defeating the Browns by 5 to 2.

The National League race was unchanged yesterday, although the Cubs lost one-half game of their lead over the idle Cardinals. The Phillies beat the Bruins, 5 to 3, by scoring four runs in the last of the ninth. Dolph Camilli's homer was the deciding blow.

The Pirates snapped their three-game losing streak by beating the Dodgers, to 8, in 10 innings. The Giants won two contests from the Cincinnati Reds, 5 to 1 and 11 to 3, to take a better toe hold on third place.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lou Gehrig, Yankees—His homer, two doubles and single paced 20-hit attack against Tigers.

Camilli, Phillies—Hit two homers in 5-to-3 win over Cubs.

Earl Averill, Indians—Smashed out two home runs in 6-to-3 victory over Senators.

Johnny Marcum, Red Sox—Limited Browns to six hits for 5-to-2 win.

Freddy Fitzsimmons, Al Smith and Mel Ott, Giants—Pitching of first two defeated Reds in doubleheader; Ott hit two homers, driving in six runs, in nightcap.

Bill Dietrich, White Sox—Held Athletics to 10 hits and led attack in 19-to-6 victory, with four singles.

Arky Vaughan, Pirates—His triple and single drove in three runs in 9-to-8 win over Dodgers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	57	34	.626
St. Louis	55	37	.598
New York	51	44	.537
Pittsburgh	48	45	.516
Cincinnati	45	46	.495
Boston	44	49	.473
Philadelphia	36	56	.391
Brooklyn	34	59	.366

Results July 28

New York 5, Cincinnati 1.
New York 11, Cincinnati 3.
Pittsburgh 9, Brooklyn 8 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 5, Chicago 3.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Seattle	70	54	.565
Portland	65	56	.537
Oakland	66	59	.528
Missions	63	60	.512
Los Angeles	62	62	.500
San Diego	61	62	.496
San Francisco	59	65	.476
Sacramento	48	76	.387

Results July 28

San Diego 2, Los Angeles 0.
Portland 5, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 6, Missions 3.
Seattle 3, Oakland 1.

New Bank Offices Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—New banking offices opened include one each in Arkansas, Nebraska, North Carolina and Wisconsin, according to the Rand McNally Bankers Monthly. Two banks are also reported as in the process of organization—one in Arkansas and one in Mississippi; five absorptions, 13 changes in title, four consolidations and five discontinued banks.

Flame Reaches Hungary

BUDAPEST, July 29 (AP)—Welcomed by Gypsy bands and 200,000 spectators, the Olympic flame, borne by relay runners from Greece to Berlin, reached Budapest yesterday en route to Vienna. The flame was carried across the Hungarian border near Szeged.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Mrs. Moody's Retirement

THE announcement that came from the Pacific coast Monday night that Mrs. Helen Wills Moody would not visit the East this year to compete in the United States women's lawn tennis singles championship at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, L. I., and that she would never again compete in major-tennis tournaments, comes as a distinct surprise. It was only a few days ago that an announcement had been made that Mrs. Moody would make a trip to the East and not only play in the big championship, but also take part in one or two other tournaments. That the former champion of the world will not again be seen in championhip competition is greatly to be regretted, for she was not only a colorful personality on the court, but her tennis was a delight to watch. It is at least pleasing to know that she will continue to play tennis, but these occasions will not be very often and will probably be confined mostly to tournaments in her home State of California.

Wide World
Helen Wills Moody

Helens Will Not Meet

When Mrs. Moody announced in May that she would not play at Wimbledon, but would enter the American championship, American tennis followers began at once to look forward to the match in which the two Helens (Helen Wills Moody and Helen Hull Jacobs) were expected to put on one of the greatest tennis battles staged on any court since the two met in the final at Wimbledon in 1935, when Mrs. Moody won a most dramatic match to take that title for the seventh time. Since then Miss Jacobs has won the United States title for a third time and the all-England for her first time. As Mrs. Moody's game had recently been reported as up to her best standard, there was every reason to believe that the two Helens would meet in the final at Forest Hills. And that is all that would have been needed to pack the place to its utmost capacity. But now it looks very much as if the women's final would not come up to those expectations.

Has Left Remarkable Record

That Mrs. Moody will go down in tennis history as one of the greatest women players of all time cannot be questioned. To me there are four women tennis players who are entitled to consideration when picking the all-time best. They are Mrs. George W. Wightman (Hazel Hotchkiss), Mrs. Francis I. Mallory (Molla Bjursted), Suzanne Lenglen and Helen Wills Moody. Unless I am greatly mistaken, Mrs. Wightman has won more national championship titles than any other woman. All of them, however, were confined to the United States. Mrs. Mallory has the distinction of having won the United States singles championship seven times, in addition to winning the Patriotic title, which was held in 1917 in place of the national championship due to the World War. Suzanne Lenglen confined most of her playing to Europe, and she won the all-England women's title six times. Mrs. Moody, however, has the best record of them all when it comes to American and all-England singles titles, as she has won each of them seven times.

Mlle. Lenglen Always Won

It is to be regretted that Mlle. Lenglen and Mrs. Moody were not at the peak of their games at the same time. The French star was at her best just when Mrs. Moody was breaking into championship class, and the times that they met Mlle. Lenglen won. Their last meeting resulted in an 8—6, 3—6 victory for the French star, which shows how little there was to choose between the two at that time. As a covcrer of the court, Mlle. Lenglen was considerably better than Mrs. Moody. In fact, there probably never was a woman player who could cover as much court as the French player; but when it came to power of stroking, the Californian was far superior. Many fine judges of tennis playing will pick Mrs. Moody as the best, while there are many more who will name Mlle. Lenglen, so perhaps it would be just as well to say that they were both worthy of all-time stardom.

Fine Maintains Lead

ZANDVOORT, Holland, July 29 (AP)—Reuben Fine of New York maintained his grip on first place at the end of the eighth round of the international chess tournament. Fine defeated S. Landau of Holland. His score was 6½-1½. Other scores were: Keres 5½-2½; Euwe, 4-3; Bogoljubow, Maroczy and Tartakower, 4½-3½; Gruenfeld, 4-4; Spielman, 3½-3½.

French Athletes Off for Berlin

PARIS, July 29 (AP)—A team of 218 French athletes entrained for Berlin today, finally dispelling doubt of non-participation in the XIth Olympic Games Aug. 1-16. The Senate wound up a long debate over the matter of an appropriation just as the squad departed and prompt passage of the appropriation bill was expected.

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Business and Industry

Steel Corp. Has First Earnings on Common Stock Since 1931

Commerce and Finance

Cotton Supplies Fast Approaching Exhaustion Point

Supplies of staple cotton are well-nigh exhausted and the trade faces the start of the new cotton year on Aug. 1 with an almost complete lack of staple cotton carryover.

New-crop cotton will soon move to the markets in substantial volume and at higher prices, cotton authorities state, as the direct result of the small carryover.

It is the first time within the experience of the present generation of manufacturers that the meager carryover has been the direct cause of higher prices for the new crop, in the opinion of Frank I. Neild, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, with offices in Boston.

New England mills are busier than a year ago at this time, consuming 71,272 bales of raw cotton in June, compared with only 55,004 bales in the same month of 1915. And higher prices for new crop spell advances in cotton goods.

Causes of the small carryover are government-induced scarcity, plus drought conditions, according to Mr. Neild, a situation now coming forcefully to attention of the entire trade.

General observance of the former cotton textile code among mills of the northern division of the industry, governing hour and wage standards, is advanced as one of two outstanding reasons why higher prices for goods will naturally follow cost of raw material.

Second reason for expecting higher prices is the strong and fast-growing determination to avoid cutting prices below sound market levels.

Substantial Profit Earned by RFC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, originally set up to aid distressed banks and industries, reported it had earned a $17,558,955 profit on its rescue work during the first half of this year.

In a lengthy report, the corporation announced that in June it had retired $111,000,000 of its operating capital.

To help repair flood damage, the corporation made 188 loans totaling $1,397,009 to persons in Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey New York, Pennsylvania, Texas and West Virginia.

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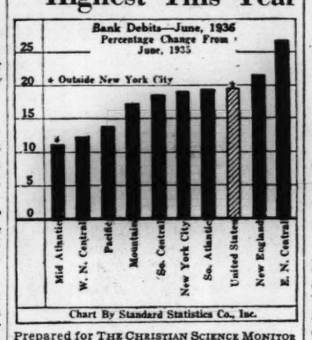
June Bank Debits Highest This Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE influence of the soldiers' bonus payment is clearly noticeable in the bank debit statistics for June. The index of check payments for the month rose to 105, the highest for any month thus far in 1936, and the highest for any June since 1931. The increase as compared with June, 1935, was 19.3 per cent, the greatest year-to-year gain for any month since last December.

The increase in bank debits in the industrial Midwest continues to lead that of all census districts. The gain in June, as compared with June, 1935, was 26.7 per cent. The veterans in the section received bonds and checks totaling $423,000,000, asum exceeded only in the mid-Atlantic region.

Industrial Earnings June Quarter 59 P. C. Above 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A total of $72,343,000 was earned by 109 reporting industrial corporations during the June quarter, compared with $45,466,000 in the like period of 1935, an increase of 59 per cent, according to Standard Statistics. For the first six weeks, says the report, the gain was 50 per cent.

The following tabulation indicates trends by principal industrial groups:

Second Quarter

	Cos	1935 Net Incomes (000 omitted)	1936 Net Incomes (000 omitted)	% Chg.
Automobiles	4	$423	$2,862	+576.0
Auto parts	14	5,653	8,363	+ 4.80
Beverages	2	1,701	1,552	— 8.8
Building	8	1,024	2,638	+157.5
Chemicals	6	4,274	5,669	+ 32.6
Coal	4	*70	*25	
Elec equipment	3	10,115	14,025	+ 38.5
Food products	9	10,075	13,735	+ 36.3
H's'ld products	2	241	346	+ 43.3
Leather & shoes	1	71	55	— 22.6
Machinery	10	1,960	3,761	+ 92.0
Medicines	1	*79	96	
Met's (non-fer's)	2	687	969	+ 41.0
Misc. mfg.	7	1,452	2,268	+ 56.0
Misc. services	5	419	686	+ 63.6
Office equipment	2	1,252	1,475	+ 17.5
Oil	7	4,246	9,388	+121.1
Paper	5	916	1,202	+ 31.0
Railroad equip.	3	165	1,401	+748.0
Retail trade	3	132	332	+151.5
Steel & iron	4	8	714	
Textiles	3	169	258	+ 52.5
Thea & mo. pic's	1	265	185	— 30.2
Tobacco	3	450	389	— 13.6
Total indus.	109	45,466	72,343	+ 59.0
Railroads	2	203	255	+ 25.5
Utilities	10	5,270	6,532	+ 23.9
TotalCorp'ns.	121	50,939	79,130	+ 55.5
Canadian Inds.	2	951	1,421	+ 49.5

*Deficit.

Although representation in certain groups is still too limited to permit generalizations, capital goods industries are prominent among those scoring the widest gains. Building, machinery, railroad equipment and steel are notable examples. In the consumers' goods lines, automobiles are still making rapid progress, and the petroleum industry had an exceptionally profitable quarter.

Power Production 14 P. C. Above 1935

NEW YORK, July 29 (AP)—Electric power production showed a slight decline during the week ended July 25, partly as a result of the high level of output in the preceding week when the country was beset by a severe heat wave.

Actual output, as reported by the Edison Electric Institute, was 2,088,284,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .6 of 1 per cent from the 2,099,712,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week, but a gain of 14.5 per cent over output of 1,823,521,000 kilowatt hours in the comparative 1935 period.

All geographical regions of the country reported an increase over last year. Percentage changes follow: New England, 12.2; Middle Atlantic, 9.7; Central Industrial, 18.2; West Central, 15.7; Southern states, 17.4; Rocky Mountain, 19.2; and Pacific Coast, 12.6.

Jewel Tea Co. to Give Employees Wage Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—A special wage distribution for employees amounting to 6 per cent of pay up to $50 a week was voted by directors of the Jewel Tea Company, a leading distributor of staple groceries, with headquarters at Barrington, Ill. About 2000 workers will benefit.

U. S. Steel Corp. Quarter Profits Best in 6 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—United States Steel Corp. reports that earnings for the second quarter of this year were the highest for any three months' period since the third quarter of 1930, and the directors of the company announce that in view of this sharp increase in operations they were declaring a dividend of $1 a share on the $7 preferred stock, doubling the quarterly rate paid since the beginning of 1933.

The company was founded in 1901 and paid regular dividends on this stock without interruption until 1933. After this latest payment, accumulated unpaid dividends on the issue will amount to $18.25 a share. The dividend is payable on Aug. 29 to stock of record Aug. 1.

The finance committee stated that heavy drafts made against surplus during the period beginning on Oct. 1, 1931 and the large sums spent on modernizing its plants made a larger dividend on the preferred inadvisable.

Best Half Year Since 1930

The net profit for the quarter ended on June 30 was $12,862,423, equal after all charges, except the surtax on undistributed profits, to 75 cents a share on the 8,703,252 shares of common stock, after deducting the full dividend requirements of $1.75 a share for the preferred stock. These were the first earnings available for the common stock in five years.

In the corresponding period last year, the corporation reported a net loss of $762,493, and in the first three months of this year the net profit was $3,376,304, equal to 94 cents a share on the 3,602,811 shares of preferred stock.

For the first six months of this year the corporation reported a net profit of $16,238,727, equal, after full dividend requirements on the preferred stock for a half-year, to 41 cents a share on the common stock. This record was the best for any six months' period since the second half of 1930. In the first half of last year the net loss was $2,936,294.

Earnings for this year do not take into account the surtax on undistributed earnings. In a footnote to its report the corporation states that no determination of this tax can be made until the results for the full year are known.

The corporation's statement indicates that, while net earnings in the first half of this year were $19,275,021 above those in the first six months of last year, the payroll for the first half of this year was $30,686,380, or 25.1 per cent, above that for the corresponding period of last year. The payroll expanded from $122,149,091 to $152,835,471.

More Employees

The number of employees rose from 193,199 in the first half of last year to 208,096 in the first half of this year, a gain of 7.7 per cent. Aggregate number of hours worked by all employees increased from 167,556,511 to 209,155,310, or 24.8 per cent. Average hours worked by each employee each month rose from 144.5 in the first half of 1935 to 167.5 in the first half of this year, a gain of 15.9 per cent.

Auto Financing Has Big Rise in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Retail financing of new passenger automobiles shows an increase of 77 per cent in dollar volume for the month of June, compared with June, 1935, and an increase of 80 per cent compared with June, 1934, according to preliminary estimates by the Department of Commerce.

The aggregate volume for the first six months of this year was 60 per cent above the first six months of 1935 and 94 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of 1934.

The estimates on automobile financing are based upon figures reported to the Bureau of the Census by a sample group of large finance companies that have been in continuous operation since 1929. The dollar volume of these organizations represents over three fourths of the automobile finance business written by all finance companies reporting to the Bureau of the Census.

Canada's New Income Tax Big Factor in Receipts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ONTARIO—The new income tax made up nearly $4,000,000 of the $7,000,000 increase in April and May revenue of this Province. The remainder represents increased old revenues. The "pay-as-you-go" budget put through for this year by Premier Hepburn called for a $7,000,000 increase in revenue, and even though some of the $7,000,000 taken in during the first two months of the fiscal year will have to be deducted in income-tax refunds to the municipalities, it should leave the revenue figures above requirements.

Revenue figures for April and May compare:

	1936	1935
Income tax	$3,390,829	.....
Corporation tax	272,313	$129,294
Stock transfer tax	168,455	93,146
Succession duties	4,208,704	1,328,268
Wine tax	18,383	19,546
Land transfer tax	39,273	34,290
Law stamps	62,768	60,787

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United States Now in Category Of Capital Importing Countries

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A radical change in America's trade and financial relation with the rest of the world has taken place in the last two years. We are no longer a capital-exporting or creditor country with a continual favorable balance of trade, but a capital-importing country with an excess of imports over exports.

This fact has been conveyed in recent government reports. In May the Department of Commerce, in its annual "Balance of International Payments" statement, showed that in 1935 we imported capital to the extent of at least $1,526,000,000 and possibly as much as $1,928,000,000 on balance. In June the finance division of the Department of Commerce published a study showing that foreign investments in the United States at the end of 1935, long-term and short-term, were approximately $6,235,000,000 or slightly under the estimated total before the World War. And early in July the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin indicated that as much as $2,700,000,000 of the $3,380,000,000 of gold and silver imported during 1934 and 1935 may have gone into long- and short-term investment in the United States at the behest of foreign creditors. And finally last week the regular monthly report of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce showed that for both June and the full first half of 1936 the United States imported merchandise to a greater value than its exports, the import surplus or "unfavorable balance" for the six months being about $19,500,000.

Europe Heavy Investor

These facts indicate at least three things of political as well as economic significance. In the first place they show that despite the assertions that the New Deal has retarded business recovery by frightening capital, foreigners and particularly Europeans have been heavy investors in the United States since the end of 1933. In the second place they show that despite the hopes of New Deal sympathizers that devaluation of the dollar would stimulate our exports over our imports, the trend has been in the other direction.

The foreign trade figures indicate, moreover, that crop restriction policies of the present Administration, as well as the drought, have had considerable to do with the failure of exports to keep up with imports. And in the third place, they at least blunt the argument that the American tariff wall should be lowered in order that we can receive goods from abroad of equal value to the goods we ship to foreigners. We are doing just that at present.

The capital position of the United States has been changing both by the increase in foreign investments here, that is, in what we owe to foreigners, and in a decrease in our investments abroad. Exact or up-to-date figures are virtually unavailable. However, the nominal value of American investments abroad at the end of 1931 was estimated at about $14,600,000,000. Foreign investments here at that time were estimated at about $4,200,000,000, leaving a balance to our credit of a shade over $10,000,000,000, the result of our continual reinvestment abroad during the war and post-war period of our heavy trade balances, receipts on war-debt account, etc.

$13,000,000,000 Invested Abroad

At the end of 1934, the latest date available, our foreign investments, long-term and short-term, had shrunk to about $13,500,000,000, while foreign investments in this country had risen to nearly $5,000,000,000. Since that time, i. e., in 1935, a net amount of $1,526,000,000 of foreign capital has been invested here and another possible $400,000,000. American investments abroad now probably have a nominal value of only something under $13,000,000,000, while the market value is, of course, considerably below that figure. Foreign investments in the United States at the end of 1935 were estimated last month by the finance division of the Department of Commerce at $6,235,000,000. Thus the difference between our investments abroad and foreign investments here has narrowed from a possible $10,000,000,000 to a possible $6,000,000,000 in about five years. This, of course, without reckoning for the depreciation of our foreign holdings.

Reasons for the decline in the nominal value of American holdings abroad are numerous. For one thing, the freezing of short-term balances, particularly in Germany, and their gradual recall, has discouraged any reaccumulation of such balances. The heavy disappointments in foreign bonds, as well as the Johnson Act barring flotations by foreign governments in default on war debts, have virtually stopped the flotation of foreign securities here. Offerings in recent years have been limited to those of Canada and a few small European countries. A Norwegian offering here this spring went so porly as to cause the postponement of further offerings until the fall.

Moreover, many foreign governments have taken such steps as to discourage American holders and there has been a heavy repatriation of foreign issues at greatly depreciated prices. London speculators have also picked up a good many foreign bonds once held by hopeful Americans.

Short-Term Balances Lead

Reasons for the movement of foreign capital to this country since 1933, on the other hand, are given in considerable detail in the Federal Reserve Board's bulletin for July. It estimated that "about 60 per cent of the reported net inflow of capital has been in the form of short-term balances." This movement it attributes to "release of frozen funds abroad, the situation in the forward exchange market, the restoration of working balances here, and international tensions of a political character." Of the 40 per cent resulting in long-term investment, it stated, "The sustained movement into American securities did not get under way until the spring of 1935. During the summer it grew in volume, and in the last quarter of the year attained its maximum rate. Buying has continued active in 1936. The sustained character of the movement at times when European balances were not increasing, or were being reduced, as in the five months ending April, 1936, suggests that foreign investors believe the American market offers an opportunity for profitable investment of their funds. This movement was interrupted at the beginning of May, following the recession in stock prices, but in recent weeks it has been resumed.

'While the purchase of American securities by foreigners since May, 1935, appears to reflect conditions in the United States more than conditions in Europe, most of the buying on balance has come from Europe and the gold bloc as a whole accounts for nearly half. The other half largely represents British purchases or purchases executed through London."

Europe's Stake $6,235,000,000

The importance which is attached to the calculation of foreign investments and short-term balances in this country is of course due to the general desire to know how far American recovery might be hurt if any wholesale movement to repatriate were to occur. In 1914 the effort of Europeans to cash in their American securities in a hurry closed the New York Stock Exchange for four months and sent sterling to $7.00 for a short time, and in 1932 the withdrawal of foreign short-term balances drew our gold down so far that the Federal Reserve Act had to be amended to increase the "free gold."

Although the Commerce Department's estimate published in June of a $6,235,000,000 total of foreign investments here falls short of the pre-war investment, it is of course proportionately still smaller, due to the growth of American business and of the American monetary gold stocks, which were a shade under $2,000,000,000 in 1914 against about $10,600,000,000 at present.

Of the estimated total of $5,035,000,000 of long-term investments at the end of 1935, almost 40 per cent were in common stocks valued at year-end market prices and nearly 20 per cent more were in preferred stocks and bonds. The following table, in millions of dollars, shows the distribution by principal countries.

	Stocks & Bonds	Direct Invests.	Other Invests.	Total
Great Britain	$609	$362	$403	$1,374
Canada	523	322	161	1,006
Netherlands	429	249	106	784
Switzerland	311	13	75	399
France	214	14	54	282
Other Countries	865	85	240	1,190
Total	$2,951	$1,045	$1,039	$5,053

Short-term balances were estimated at $1,200,000,000. Pertinent in this connection is the statement of the Reserve Board in its July bulletin: "It is probable that at the present time, working balances of at least $800,000,000 are required to transact foreign business in this country without inconvenience."

Business Machines Has Record Profits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—International Business Machines Corporation reports the largest earnings in its history, for the six months ended June 30, last, with a net profit of $3,832,001 after all charges and estimated Federal normal taxes, but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits, according to the semi-annual statement. The earnings are equivalent to $5.18 each on 738,934 shares of no-par capital stock outstanding. In the corresponding period of 1935 the net profit was $3,548,115, or $4.80 a share on the present capitalization, or $4.94 each on 717,412 shares outstanding on June 30 a year ago.

For the three months ended on June 30, the earnings, which also were the largest for any quarter on record, amounted to $2,289,080 after similar allowances. Net profit in the second quarter of the previous year was $2,030,701.

The earnings include those of the company's foreign subsidiaries, of which $376,555 was in countries where exchange is at present blocked by government restrictions. Similar blocked profits for the year 1935 were fully covered by reserves, the company declares.

Commercial Trust Has Best Half Year Ever

NEW YORK—For the six months ended June 30, last, Commercial Investment Trust Corporation reports consolidated net earnings available for dividends of $9,757,387, equivalent, after dividends on the outstanding preference stocks, to $3.16 a share on the 2,836,923 shares of common stock outstanding in the hands of the public after distribution of a 20 per cent dividend on May 28.

This compares with consolidated net earnings of $7,256,517 in the corresponding period of 1935, equivalent after dividends on the preference stocks to $2.93 a share on 2,353,292 shares of common stock outstanding on June 30, 1935. Both the value of business and earnings established new high records for any half-year period in the corporation's history during the six months ended June 30, 1936.

Enamel Concern Raises Wages; Gives Vacations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—All employees of the Ferro Enamel Corporation here have received an increase of five per cent in salaries and wages as of July 1. The concern recently granted vacations, with pay to all shop workers.

Tonnage shipments of Ferro porcelain enamels and other materials for the first half of 1936 easily broke all records for any similar period in the company's history, said President R. A. Weaver.

Prof. Cassel Says That Gold Value Is Well Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Peaceful slumber for investors in gold is promised by Prof. Gustav Cassel, a Swedish economist whose financial acumen is generally held here to have been in large measure instrumental in bringing about his own country's phenomenal recovery from slump conditions, during the past five years.

Summing up his conclusions, Professor Cassel says in the current issue of the "Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget," "Even if marked fluctuations in the value of gold should continue to occur, gold will always remain a highly valued commodity."

Challenges Authorities

Professor Cassel thus challenges the view put forward by such other leading authorities as Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer, who says in his work on "Money" (London, 1934), "I expect to see gold itself depreciate to its 1926 value before 1940."

Professor Cassel's argument is based upon comparison of the total world production of gold—present and to come—with the extent of the demand to be anticipated for that metal.

"Many people," he says, "seem inclined to suppose that a marked and almost incalculable fall in the value of gold is bound to follow on a general abandonment of gold as a fixed standard of monetary value. This view is scarcely correct. Hitherto, at any rate, it has not been borne out by experience. Countries such as England and Sweden which have abandoned the gold standard have none the less continued to accumulate gold at a far greater pace than before. The world apparently will long retain its gold mentality to the extent that it will continue to regard gold as a particularly liquid and safe asset.

Drop Would Be Checked

"There are, however, also substantial reasons for anticipating that any marked decrease in the value of gold would be checked by counteracting forces. Debtors are as a general rule entitled to pay in gold, and they can scarcely be deprived of that right. Should any attempt be made to do so, debtors would simply refuse to pay.

"As for international relations, no country could be forced to pay in some other way than in gold. And in domestic legislation such a regulation is scarcely conceivable, as the laws usually favor debtors who desire to pay.

"In view of the gigantic amount of existing debt, payable in gold, there will always be such a large latent demand for gold on the part of debtors, for the payment both of principal and interest, that any annihilation of the value of gold is simply inconceivable.

"We must also reckon with the possibility that the demand for gold for industrial purposes will revert to something like its previous scale, if the world succeeds in regaining its pristine prosperity and its former rate of progress. And the demand for gold for industrial purposes has always been of essential importance in bolstering up the value of gold."

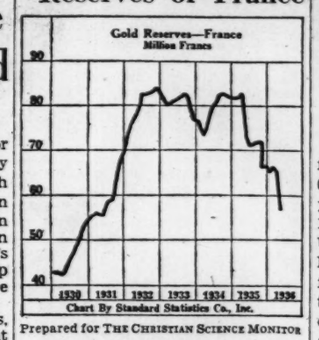
New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.249 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the new $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills offering averaged about 0.249 per cent. Tenders of $141,262,000 were made and $50,047,000 accepted

The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.945, equivalent to a rate of about 0.073 per cent per annum, to 99.811, equivalent to about 0.249 per cent per annum, on a bank discount basis.

Sharp Drop in Gold Reserves of France



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE trend of gold reserves of France is traced on the chart for the past 6½ years.

Note that the decline from totals of early 1935 has brought reserves down to the figures of 1931.

Chrysler $2,000,000 Bonus to Employees Second This Year

DETROIT (AP)—K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation, announced that an additional cash bonus of $2,000,000 will be distributed Aug. 10 to employees in the United States, Canada, England and Belgium.

The bonus will be the second paid by the corporation this year, $2,300,000 having been distributed to 59,000 employees on Feb. 14.

The announcement stated that all employees on the payroll during any part of the fourth quarter of 1935 will participate in the distribution. The minimum amount will be $25, with an extra payment of $1 for each additional year of service up to 10 years.

During the past six months the corporation has produced 578,407 automobiles and trucks, the largest six-months business in its history, Keller said.

Employees of plants in Detroit, Windsor, Ontario; Marysville, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Newcastle, Indiana; Helena, Arkansas; Evansville, Ind.; Los Angeles, Calif.; London and Antwerp will share in the transactions.

The corporation announced several days ago the construction of a $5,000,000 plant for its De Soto division.

Daily Oil Output Decreases 17,400 Barrels for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Crude oil production last week had a daily average gross of 2,960,950 barrels compared with 2,978,350 in the preceding week, a decline of 17,400, the American Petroleum Institute reports.

Declines of 11,000 and 8900 barrels, respectively, in Oklahoma and California were the important changes. Production was 43,750 barrels more than the calculation of 2,917,300 daily by the Bureau of Mines.

Motor fuel stocks, including the amount of unfinished gasoline contained in naphtha distillates, at the close of last week were 65,819,000 barrels compared with 66,134,000 a week before, a decrease of 215,000 barrels. On July 31, 1935, motor fuel stocks were 56,446,000 barrels.

Gasoline stocks at refineries declined 78,000 barrels to 37,719,000, while those at bulk terminals, "in transit" and in pipe lines were down 147,000 to 21,557,000. Unfinished gasoline stocks increased 10,000 barrels to 6,543,000.

The reporting refineries, representing 89.7 per cent of the total refining capacity of the industry, operated at 80.5 per cent of capacity.

Output of Lumber In 1936 Estimated 124 P. C. Over 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—After declining from an output level of 36,886,000,000 board feet in the pre-depression year 1929 to 10,151,000,000 feet in 1932, total lumber production in the United States rose during the following three years to 17,778,000,000 feet in 1935. During the first quarter of 1936, the output was 28 per cent greater than in the corresponding period last year. If this increase is maintained, the output for all of 1936 will amount to 22,774,000,000 feet, according to the Alexander Hamilton Institute. Production this year will thus be 124 per cent above the depression's law in 1932, but it will still be 38 per cent below the 1929 output.

A full recovery in lumber production will depend primarily on a further recovery in building activity since building is the major lumber consuming industry. In 1935, 57.9 per cent of all the lumber consumed was used in building.

A further expansion in building activity from now on will depend almost entirely on a reduction in building costs since it is probable that the rise in rents, which has been stimulating building since 1933, has practically run its course. This calls for a reduction in the price of lumber. Not only must the mill price be reduced but also the delivered price which requires a reduction in freight rates on lumber. The need for lower lumber prices is indicated by the fact that the rent index in May was 76.1 (1926-100) while the lumber price index was 83.0.

A reduction in the price of lumber, however, would have little effect in stimulating building without a reduction in other construction costs. This is especially true since other costs in a number of instances are relatively much higher than lumber.

The obstacle to a larger consumption of lumber is not so much the excessive price of lumber as it is the excessive prices of other building materials and the high cost of building labor. While the rent index in May was 76.1 and the lumber price index was 83.0 the price index was 95.5 for cement, 92.0 for structural steel and 88.8 for brick and tile. The wage rate index for skilled building workers was 89.1 while for common labor, it was 101.8.

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United States of Africa Urged For British Areas

(Continued from Page 1)

ported by air 500 miles in 48 hours. Secondly, developing and modernizing of the coastal defenses. The Cape fortifications are to be strengthened, and the port itself developed. A move in this direction is the purchase by the Union of the 60,000-ton Southampton floating dock, the largest in the world. The main fortifications may be transferred to Robben Island.

As a result of the discussions with the Britsh Government, Mr. Pirow declared in an interview that a scheme had been evolved which would make Cape Town reasonably safe from battleship attacks for 15 and possibly even 30 years.

The expansion of Cape Town Harbor is part of the Union Government's "long-range scheme." It includes the radical improvement of dock and repair facilities. Merchant shipping has been using the Cape route to the east more in recent years. Shipping interests consulted believe this increase will be maintained.

"In Jugular Vein"

Owing to Italian expansion in the Mediterranean, the Cape may once again be the halfway house between Europe and the East. Once again, it may become the invaluable alternative route between Britain and Australia which now passes through the Mediterranean, for if that route were ever to be cut, the Cape would be the British Commonwealth's second "jugular vein." So when Mr. Pirow was here he found much sympathy for the proposed harbor extensions, both from the British Board of Trade and the Australian Ministers who happened to be in London at the time.

There is no question of Cape Town being used as a British naval base. A British base already exists at Simons Town, some 23 miles away. Recently, a meeting of its citizens passed a resolution recording their "unalterable opposition to any attempt to treat the naval base at Simons Town as foreign to the remainder of the Union, similarly as Gibraltar to Spain, but on the contrary demand that it shall with the rest of the Union remain an integral and indivisible part of the British Empire."

Further Expansion

Other moves in Mr. Pirow's defense plans are undersood to include a survey of South Africa's industrial possibilities for war purposes, the erection of large munitions and ordnance plant and the development of Africa's civil air routes particularly along the west coast, and in close consultation with Britain.

In one important respect the defense needs of the Union differ radically from those of the other Dominions. It is realized here that they represent the views not only of the English-speaking but also of the Afrikaans section of the population. That difference was clearly brought out during the recent defense negotiations between the Union and Southern Rhodesia which were regarded by not a few people in South Africa as part of an imperial scheme to make the Union the chief protector of the British Empire in Africa if Britain's sanctions policy had led to a clash with Italy.

Segregation

Yet another difference is the Union's conviction that the "whites" should get together in Africa and make a common front against what is regarded as the "Black Peril." Indeed it is the definite view of the Union that there should be a common policy throughout British Africa not only on matters of defense and customs but also on the question of the treatment of natives. The native policy of the Union is in a word—segregation.

The British idea, on the other hand, is that the interests of the overwhelming majority of the indigenous population should not be subordinated to those of a minority belonging to another race, however, important in itself. In other words, the trusteeship of natives remains "paramount" but the assistance of the non-African communities in carrying out this obligation should be encouraged to an increasing extent.

This also raises the problem of the eventual transfer to the Union of 900,000 Africans still in a primitive state of civilization in the three native protectorates of Basutoland, Swazland and Bechuanaland—territories economically dependent on the Union but at present still administered by the United Kingdom.

Another problem for the future is the fate of the Mandates or former German colonies. In the South African view the return of Germany's colonies is one that should best be discussed by the relevant governments at a more appropriate time.

Return Impracticable

In an interview following his London conversations, Mr. Pirow is stated to have said that "very influential quarters in Britain" were agreed that there could be no permanent basis for a peaceful settlement with Germany unless the Germans were given adequate compensation for their colonies, "meaning territorial compensation, not anywhere on the face of the globe, but in Africa."

Mr. Pirow added that he had found a lot of support for the view that Germany's co-operation in Africa was "vital for the maintenance of the white civilization of the continent," but the return to the Reich of South West Africa or Tanganyika was "impracticable."

Canada Reports Uneven Yields Due to Drought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, July 29—The drought has assumed dangerous proportions in Ontario, adding a substantial section of this Province to the Canadian West in the matter of serious loss to the farmer. Heavy rains in Ontario last week relieved the situation somewhat, but the West still has no relief. Drought is also threatened in some parts of Quebec and rain is needed in New Brunswick.

Precipitation in many parts of the West has been the scantiest in years. And the harvest will be extremely light.

The hay crop is light, the pastures bare and feed is becoming a serious problem. Even when there are crops in the northerly areas dread of wheat stem rust makes the situation uncertain. Migrating grasshoppers are doing damage to grain in all western provinces. Ample moisture and favorable weather conditions are reported by government observers in the Maritimes. In British Columbia the season has been one of the best on record.

Nanking to Profit By Communist Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition from the provincial troops.

The raiders appear to have left remarkably few traces of their passing; the customary looting and burning was conspicuously absent.

Hard Only on Wealthy

According to a special correspondent of the British-owned North-China Daily News who visited the area shortly after the Reds left the province, the general verdict of the local people regarding the invaders was: "They were hard on the wealthy but good to the poor."

"Strangest of all in this strange story," the correspondent wrote, "was the tremendous concentration of troops against these few thousand badly armed Communists. At one time there were over a dozen government divisions between Taiyuan and the Yellow River, not to mention the Shansi armies—say altogether well over 300,000 men.

"In spite of this, hardly any fighting took place. The Central Government troops advanced with extraordinary slowness, never properly engaging the Reds at all. Had it not been for the fact of foreign missionaries being locked up in some of the towns they would probably have advanced even slower. As one southern soldier told me laughingly: 'Huh! We didn't come to fight the Reds, we came to throw out old Yen.'"

Back to Nanking?

The soldier was referring to Gen. Yen Hsishan, virtual dictator of Shansi, who has succeeded in keeping his province in a state of semi-independence from the Central Government for 25 years. It seems likely that one result of the Red invasion will be to bring Shansi at last within the Nanking fold.

In some quarters the belief is held that the Central Government was prepared to wink at the Communist foray, provided it were kept within agreed liimts, in order to have an excuse to send troops into Shansi, where part of them still remain. It is doubtful, however, whether any wider understanding exists between Generalissimo Chiang and the Communist leaders, though the latter have offered more than once to fight with him against Japan.

It seems more likely to military observers here that if the present disagreement between Nankng and the Southwestern group results in hostilities the scattered Communist remnants left behind in Szechuan, Kweichow, Fukien, and Kiangsi provinces will seize the opportunity to renew their activities. Whether or not the main Communist forces would turn the situation to advantage by occupying fresh territory would depend upon the progress of the campaign.

If, as is thought probable, it is narrowed down to a test of strength between Chiang Kai-shek and the Kwangsi leaders the generalissimo should have little difficulty in holding the Communists at bay while he sets about crushing his rivals.

Church Confiscation Ordered by Madrid

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday messaged his State Department superiors.

"The Diplomatic Corps at Madrid, acting jointly under the Chilean Ambassador as acting dean, has demanded and received formal guarantees of protection for life and property of members of the diplomatic and consular corps and foreign residents in Madrid.

"They have also received a guarantee that missions would be permitted to communicate with their Governments by all available means."

Americans Safe

Word that Americans at two danger points outside Madrid were still safe reassured State Department officials.

Although continued burning of churches and "uncontrolled robbery and murder" were reported from Barcelona, the State Department was advised that no Americans had been listed as missing or injured there.

Calm at Vigo was reported by American Consul William W. Corcoran, who reported that no American casualties in any of the principal Galician coastal cities had occurred and said American lives and property were safe there for the present.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that he was greatly encouraged by the indication that satisfactory avenues of escape would be available for Americans.

MADRID, July 29 (AP)—The question of forming an international train to evacuate American and other refugees to Valencia from Madrid is hanging fire.

The Spanish Government announced that it was studying the question which was referred to the proper department. No further action was taken.

Americans were ready to leave Madrid for Valencia if adequate guarantees of safety were obtained from the Spanish Government.

Others Ready to Go

At least 100 British and other Nationals were also preparing to leave, if arrangements could be made.

It was estimated that between 25 and 30 Americans in Madrid were still staying in homes, pensions or hotels and keeping in close touch with the Embassy.

'Family' Weavers Aided by Landlord Seek Price Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., July 29—Aided by landlords to whom they owe back rent and by machinery dealers who sold looms on the partial payment plan, 200 small "family" textile mills here struck against larger brokers and raw material dealers for higher pay today. Half a dozen or more of these brokers and dealers supply the mills with raw material and arrange for marketing their silks.

Four thousand looms are represented by the Silk Commission Manufacturers' Association, a newly organized body, which ordered a stoppage of work for the larger interests today, unless they were paid more for yardage. Failure of the strike will be followed by demands by landlords and loom manufacturers, who have agreed to insist on payment of rents and machinery installments from any "family mill" that starts up.

Slight Advance Deemed Possible

Just how great an advance in prices could be obtained from the silk brokers without ruining the business of both weavers and their customers was not determined, but a committee from the mills raised hopes that one or two cents more a yard might be paid.

Since families are receiving $10 a week or less, the strike is designed to raise returns to a living income, Abraham Brenman, attorney for the family loom emphasized, in stating that they wanted at least $20 a week.

Pennsylvania Competition

Such an advance was impractical, brokers said, remarking that while the association might succeed in retarding production, the position of local weavers hardly could be improved by such action. Orders merely would go to silk mills in Pennsylvania and the South, where responsibility for cutting prices was laid, and then New Jersey mills would have even less business, they added.

"Family" mills make up nearly half the broadsilk business in Paterson, having assumed a place of increasing importance as larger mills sold out their local equipment under pressure of organized labor and high taxes, to move where conditions were more favorable for profits in manufacturing.

Eight-loom Standard

The standard mill has eight looms, which can be operated by a man and wife with the assistance of one child. This equipment was said to cost only about $350, with the result that large numbers of laborers, interested in improving their economic position, have assembled small shops.

Long hours of labor, help from children and relatives and deferred payments for maintenance or rent, have kept the shops operating in the face of competition from the South, where manufacturers have new automatic machines and open shop labor.

Last fall, conditions became troublesome as a result of low prices and the mill owners struck for higher returns. Prices were increased temporarily, because of a shortage of goods; and with rental payments to meet, the mills soon began to operate. Within a short time, however, prices declined to former levels.

Seeligson Drops Out Of Race for Congress In Texas Primaries

DALLAS, Texas, July 29 (AP)—The withdrawal of Lamar Seeligson, San Antonio, from the congressional race against Representative Maury Maverick and the unexpected surge of votes toward the 1,000,000-mark quickened fading interest today in the Texas Democratic primary.

Mr. Seeligson had been assured a place in the run-off contest against Representative Maverick next month but said "sufficient voters" had indicated Representative Maverick was their choice.

A rush of votes carried the total tabulated by the Texas election bureau to 983,408, reported from 254 of the 263 counties with but 188 complete.

Frank S. Morris, Dallas, was certain of a run-off place against Ernest O. Thompson, August 22, in the election of a railroad commissioner. Mr. Thompson, chairman of the commission, was far ahead with 422,041 votes, but could not muster a majority.

Gov. James V. Allred pushed his lead over the field in the gubernatorial race to 39,374 votes. He had 511,291; Tom Hunter, in second place, 226,423; Brooks, 31,438; Fischer, 136,483, and Sanderford, 77,673.

Representative Thomas Blanton of Abilene faced a run-off for the District 17 seat. He was running behind Judge Clyde Garrett of Eastland County, 18,411 to 22,828. Mr. Garrett lacked 2142 votes of a majority.

Council Tries to Oust Mayor for Fourth Time

HUNTINGTON, Ind., July 29 (AP)—The Huntington City Council—thwarted three times in efforts to give itself the power to remove Mayor C. W. H. Bangs from office—had a new ouster movement under way today, based on an ordinance passed 30 years ago.

The council last night voted unanimously to consider charges of misconduct in office filed by 36 citizens against the Mayor, who has been held in jail since July 6 for his refusal to obey a court order to disconnect private consumers from the municipal electric plant.

The charges filed against the Mayor last night accused him of having misused street lighting funds in the operation of the municipal electric plant and with having appropriated and spent city funds unlawfully.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Ethiopia. (He was kind enough not to require them to recognize the right of the conquest.)

2. Agreement that the question of Mediterranean defense shall be discussed only by the five Locarno powers and then only after the new Locarno agreement shall have been reached.

French official quarters hastily denied that any consideration had been given to transforming the French Legation in Addis Ababa into a consulate. Germany has already taken such a step, thereby recognizing that Ethiopia is no longer an independent state.

Spain—Rebels Reported Stronger

Removal of American and foreign refugees from Spain, except those at Madrid, was speeded as Spanish Government forces took drastic steps to increase their defensive power against renewed rebel pressure on several fronts.

Rebels appeared to have gained renewed strength after several days of inaction. Heavy guns were being moved up to the front of their main thrust at Madrid through the passes of the Guadarrama Mountains. General Franco, commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces, reached Seville full of confidence. German helmets and rifles were reported noticed among the Fascist volunteers.

To meet this increased threat, government forces undertook a thorough purge of all Fascist sympathizers from both the armed and civil services in sections under control of the Central Government. Previously they had ordered confiscation of all religious and educational institutions for the service of the state.

Francisco Agramonte y Cortijo, Spanish Ambassador to Germany, notified his Government of his resignation, a move presumably reflecting a difference of political opinion between the Ambassador and the still dominant Leftist Government. All pro-Fascist members of the Spanish diplomatic service have been asked to resign.

Helgoland—Refortificatio Not Protested

Refortification of Helgoland by Germany is not being protested, Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, reported in Parliament today.

While England considered the demilitarization of Helgoland an important feature of the World War settlement treaties, no protest is being made because, Mr. Eden explained, it might interfere with negotiations now in process looking towards a new Locarno agreement.

Trade—U. S. and Italy to Draft Pact

Negotiations for a trade treaty between the United States and Italy will commence in October according to reports from Rome.

Particular interest developed immediately in the report, since the United States has so far opened negotiations for reciprocal trade treaties only with countries where political, economic and financial conditions are considered stable.

No effort has been made to achieve such a treaty with Germany England similarly has been ignored, but the reason there is admittedly the British Empire system of preferential trade arrangements.

Strikes—Steel Workers Win Demands

Labor wins the first round in the battle of the giants in the steel industry.

The Northwestern Barb Wire Company agreed to recognize for collective bargaining purpose the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers in settlement of the first strike incident to the campaign to organize the steel industry.

Settlement of the strike was announced after a night and morning of increased violence at the company's plant in Sterling, Ill. Bullets spattered against the plant, two demonstrations of strikers were broken up with tear gas attacks by deputy sheriffs.

The settlement, according to the Associated Press, provides:

1. A 10 per cent pay increase.
2. Re-employment of all strikers as soon as possible.
3. Recognition of the union.

Only labor demand not met in the settlement was that for a closed shop. However, recognition of the union for collective bargaining is considered a sufficient victory by the workers.

Victory in this instance may establish a precedent. Steel has long been the bulwark of anti-unionism. For nearly 20 years labor has left it unchallenged. Now, in the first real attack since the disastrous Homestead strike, labor carries its first objective with almost surprising ease. John L. Lewis and his Committee for Industrial Organization is backing the unionization campaign in the steel industry.

A new type of strike was threatened in Patterson, N. J., where the Associated Press reported 200 small silk mill proprietors themselves threatening to strike against the large business interests who supply them with raw materials and purchase their products. The small "family" weavers now get $10 a day a loom. They want $20 a day. The 200 small operators run about 4000 looms.

WPA workers on the airport project at Philadelphia went on strike in protest against an order to deduct wages for time lost due to weather conditions.

Shooting broke out again in the vicinity of the Samoset Mills near Birmingham, Ala. Hidden riflemen attempted to drive away workmen clearing away underbrush near the mills which has afforded cover for snipers during the two-month strike which has already resulted in the killing of two men and the shooting of 17 more.

An attack by strikers on a foreman of the Remington-Rand plant at Norwood, near Cincinnati, Ohio, was reported. Plant officials claim inadequate police protection and have started to move their plant elsewhere in protest. Business men of Norwood, concerned over the possible loss of a $2,225,000 annual pay roll, sought to bring about a settlement.

New Zealand's School by Post Displays Work of Distant Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—The work of the Correspondence School conducted by the New Zealand Education Department for children who are so isolated that they cannot be taught in the ordinary way, was illustrated in a recent exhibition in Wellington.

Many parents and children came long distances to attend the exhibition and were entertained during their stay in the capital. The correspondence teacher may never see his pupils, but they are encouraged to send photographs of themselves, from which the teacher may form some idea of what they and their surroundings are like.

In opening the exhibition, the Minister of Education, Peter Fraser, traced the growth of the school from its beginnings with a score or so of pupils in 1922 to its present roll of 2237 in the primary and secondary departments.

Parents situated like lighthouse keepers and farmers in the back districts have welcomed this method of teaching, and many of the pupils obtained proficiency certificates just as readily as if they had been attending ordinary schools.

The needlework, painting, drawing and nature study exhibits were highly interesting, as were the agricultural and home science displays.

There were many carvings in wood and a museum filled with curios of all sorts, from all parts of New Zealand and from the Pacific islands, where seven of the pupils live. The exhibition proved that more than arithmetic and history can be taught by mail.

Hobbies, such as stamp collecting, in which the pupils receive guidance (all by correspondence), had a place in the exhibition, as had also the Pen Friendships Club, whose correspondents live in all parts of the world.

Drive on Gambling In Australia Urged By Presbyterians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—An active stand against the growing evils of gambling was urged upon the Presbyterian Church in an address at the Queensland State Assembly by the moderator-general, the Rt. Rev. G. R. S. Reid.

The church official declared that wagering in Australia has reached such gigantic proportions that more than £20,000,000 is being squandered every year. State lotteries are now being conducted by certain Governments to the impoverishment and demoralization of a great many people, the speaker said.

The plea was made, Dr. Reid said that these lotteries had a humanitarian purpose in that the proceeds were used to finance public hospitals, but he argued that the nation was bankrupt in political morality and statesmanship if it could not find a more honorable means of providing funds.

Dr. Reid said that the lottery system stood condemned by the experience of other countries. It was abolished in France and America, as well as in England, because it was found to be so harmful to the moral character of the people.

Grocer Shows Australian Premier His Ancestral Manchester Cottage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Three times in two days, Mr. B. S. B. Stevens, Premier of New South Wales, visited a humble house in one of Manchester's poorest quarters, between important business conferences here recently. His visits were to a four-roomed cottage, where his father had been born 68 years before.

On his first visit Premier Stevens received no reply when he knocked at the door as the occupants were away. The distinguished visitor went into an adjoining grocer's shop to discover when they would return. While there he asked the grocer whether she sold Australian butter, and explained its good points.

Rising before 7 o'clock the following morning, Mr. Stevens had an early breakfast and again made his way to the house. This time he was able to view the interior, as the key had been left with the grocer, who proudly showed him around.

Wanting a photograph of himself standing outside the door of his family's old home, Premier Stevens paid a third visit. This time the family was at home, but the Premier did not knock at the door, merely posing for a moment or two on the pavement while his photograph was taken.

"It will be of interest to my people and friends 'down under,'" said the Premier.

Two Republican Women Leaders Back Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—The names of Dr. Emily Hickman, member of the national executive body of the Committee on the Cause and Cure of War, and Mrs. Eva Sanderson Child, writer, were today added to the roster of women leaders to campaign for the re-election of President Roosevelt.

Announcement that Dr. Hickman, who also is professor of history at the New Jersey College for Women in New Brunswick, and Mrs. Child had joined the Roosevelt workers was made by Miss Mary W. Dewson, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in charge of women's activities, at her press conference here today.

Mrs. Dewson quoted Dr. Hickman as saying she believed the Democratic program was "infinitely to be preferred to the Republican one from both the viewpoint of domestic problems and international relations."

Right Step to Peace

". . . The present Democratic Administration has taken the right step in the direction to prevent war," Dr. Hickman said in a formal statement.

Dr. Hickman found in the Social Security Act "the basic recipe of the more abundant life."

"In addition to major social measures," she added, "the Administration has strengthened and increased agricultural relief, caring for our needy and neglected rural population. I believe, too, that the nation under President Roosevelt has made much progress toward a modern concept of liberty and equality and consideration of the rights of the individual."

Dr. Hickman as a Republican supported both President Coolidge and President Hoover.

Wouldn't Swap Horses

Mrs. Child, also a Republican, said she was convinced President Roosevelt had "shown results and should, on the grounds of fair play and common sense, be given the opportunity to continue to prove the merits of his program."

"No business organization would kick out a man who was making good at the end of four years," she added. "He would be an asset to the company. Roosevelt is just that—our asset."

Miss Dewson, referring to the call for the Detroit meeting of the Democratic opponents of the New Deal at her press conference, linked the forces back of the meeting up with the opposition to the child labor amendment.

Sterling Edmunds of St. Louis, who called the conference, is director of the National Committee for the Protection of Child, Family, School and Church," Miss Dewson said.

Sees Asset for New Deal

"Mr. Edmunds was the leader of the opposition to the child labor amendment. All who favor the child labor amendment look on him as the chief opponent of this legislation. I am sure that the Detroit conference will add 1,000,000 votes to the Roosevelt total."

Miss Henrietta Additon, deputy police commissioner in New York City working among boys and girls, was one of the callers on Miss Dewson today and attended her press conference.

Miss Additon has just returned home from a trip up-state, where she delivered two addresses in Watertown. She said the Roosevelt social security program had gone over strong up-state and that the New Deal work in this connection, and especially as concerns youth aid, would cut heavily into the Republican vote in central and northern New York.

15 Drown as Barge Sinks Near Safe Harbor in Lake

CHICAGO, July 29 (AP)—Fifteen members of a crew of 23 men were believed drowned early today when the lake and river barge "Material Service," carrying 2500 tons of gravel, ran into choppy water as it made for Calumet Harbor, listed suddenly and sank in Lake Michigan. Seven of the crew were rescued, but the barge's master was presumed to have drowned.

The tragedy struck the vessel after it had traveled from Lockport, through the Chicago River and into the choppy lake. Had the boat gone half a mile farther it would have reached the calm waters of the harbor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment, 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 113, New York.

BIG PROFITS—Sell finest 21-folder $1 size Christmas assortment; Gift Wrapping, Everyday, Religious Boxes; extra bonus; experience unnecessary; request samples. DOEHLA, Fitchburg, S-17, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment, 100% profit. Bonus. 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. SCHWER, Dept. 287, Westfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

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1 to 7 Room Suites
$30 to $76 Slightly more if furnished.
Adjacent to The Mother Church
We advise renting now for the more desirable suites.
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—BOSTON—

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MAKE MONEY with Christmas Cards; outstanding designs in wonderful brilliancy of color, newest ideas, Cut-Outs, Metal Infolds, all with customers names; start now before your friends buy elsewhere; our 17th year; limited supply of books now ready; to save delay, please state Christmas Card or other selling experience in first letter; state whether interested in Personals, Commercials or Boxes; commission. ART POINT STUDIOS, Dept. S, Sebastopol, Calif.

Local Classified

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FREEDOM LODGE—Quiet, restful retreat, beautiful pine woods, shady brook, good food. Refined; adults $14. Board for children (age 7-14) $10 per week. Address Mill River Rd., Sheffield, Mass.

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POCONO MTS.—Attractive farm away from traffic; large cool lawn and porch; good swimming; cool nights; delicious cooking, fresh vegetables; inner spring mattresses; rates $16 to $20; booklet. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Tel. Mt. Pocono 36R11.

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DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
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Individual service at a modest price.
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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
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Efficient office and technical help.
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POULTRY FARM and beautiful country home, one-half mile from town, attractive house (all improvements) and grounds. Fifty acres; buildings for 2500 hens. Price $13,000. Stocked. Arthur L. Poor, Antrim, N. H.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N.Y.C.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER desired by employed couple, child age 4, small house. Box 50, 401 Title Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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HOUSES TO LET

FLUSHING, N. Y.—7-room colonial, 2 baths; superior location; near schools, subway. Call ROBERT BOYLE, Flushing 9-0821.

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COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 133 Washington St., Boston.

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A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400.

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CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 115 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

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A delightful home in the country for discriminating guests. Modern appointments, delicious food and a friendly, restful atmosphere. Located in a charming New England village. Only 85 miles from Boston (near Rochester, N. H.). Open All Year. Write for booklet.

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SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. Mass. KIRkland 7827.

WEST DENNIS, MASS.
Price is very low for well-built seven-room plastered house, no modern conveniences, fireplace, piazza, 2-car garage, about 1 acre on the Bass River.
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MEN over 45 in New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania who find it hard to obtain employment; here is your opportunity for year-round employment, booking orders for roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; liberal commission weekly; write for particulars. HEATH & CO., Manchester, Conn.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Sunny front room, 5 windows, private bath; also small room; excellent meals; conveyance to services. Longwood 9034.

EXCELLENT place to rest; home cooking; bathing and amusements near by; $12 and $15 per week. E. S. HART, 135 Conway St., Greenfield, Mass.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NORTHAMPTON MASS.—Amber Lantern Inn, 344 South St. Route 10 Attractive Rooms
Single or en suite Twin Beds
Excellent home-cooked food—Moderately Priced

"WILDEMERE," 220 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H.—Overnight guests; quiet, restful; opposite "Pleasant View."

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 14 Clearway St., Suite 6—Pleasant rooms overlooking Publishing House garden, in quiet home; permanent, transient guests; kitchen privileges. Call or phone COM. 4552.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON—The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5. Desirable attractive rooms near The Mother Church. The Colbys, Cir. 6407.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 8737.

CENTRAL, airy, quiet apartment, privacy, for business man; breakfast; West Side transportation; private adult family. Write Box S-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Attractive quiet rooms, private residence; delightful location; near 1st Church. 64 No. Oraton Parkway. Or. 5-6623.

N. Y. C. (Columbia) 502 West 113th—Immaculate studios, refrigeration, church; $4.50-$7.50. Call 9 A. M.—evenings before 7. Univ. 4-8682.

N. Y. C.—Beautiful; private; elevator; only roomer; man, woman; 86; Broadway subway, 20 mins. Times Sq. (Apt. 34. Tel. Ed. 4-1740.)

N. Y. C., East 67nd—Private house; quiet; near church, subway. Room with bath, service, $10.00 weekly. References. Regent 4-4306.

N. Y. C., 250 West 82nd. Visiting or permanent guests in Private Family. Write for reservations or Susquehanna 7-6474. GAFFEY.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
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OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR OR OTHER POSITION
Would like to place a young married man, employed by a member of my family for 10 years till his recent death. Trustworthy, good with automobile, general work and because of employer's disability gave a substantial amount of personal service. Especially good with children. Recommend him highly. WENDELL WILLIAMS, Milford, Mass., or Sumner C. Reynolds, with S. H. Reynolds Sons Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

COLLEGE graduate, executive and sales experience, good appearance, capable, best references, desires position in any capacity; city or will travel. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Comptroller—Office Manager—Accountant
High class man legally trained and with extensive experience in all phases of public accounting practice, seeks new connection; married; age 45; excellent credentials. Box X-41, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXPERIENCED nurse needing opportunity for quiet summer will go to country or seashore and be helpful to one needing companionship, reading, or light care, for very modest compensation. Box E-9, The Christian Science

NO MAN ever did a designed injury to another, but at the same time he did a greater to himself.—HOME.

Daily Features

TRUTH is not only violated by falsehood; it may be equally outraged by silence.—AMIEL.

Giants From Iowa—

Monitor Camera Club from Art Hellberg, McGregor, Iowa

Thirteen-Foot Corn Stalks Despite Drought

Mr. Paddletail Tells the Aviators How the Beavers Live

The Visitors From Animal Town Respectfully Decline an Underwater Trip to the Beaver Lodge

—And One From Arizona

Monitor Camera Club from Earl Lee Davis, Hollywood

Desert Cactus Reaches Its Thorny Finger Upward

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

The Church Militant

A bishop was invited to dinner. During the meal he was astonished to hear the little daughter of the house state that a person must be brave these days to go to church.

"Why do you say that?" said the bishop.

"Oh," said the little child, "I heard papa telling mamma that last Sunday there was a big gun in the pulpit; the canon was in the reading desk; the choir murdered the anthem; and the organist drowned the choir!"

Safety First

Man (to neighbor painting his fence): "Are you going to put a 'Wet Paint' sign on your fence?"

Neighbor: "No. Do you think I want to have fingerprints all over it?"

S(h)ave Us!

"My shaving brush is very stiff," complained Dad. "I wonder what's wrong with it"

"I don't know," said wifey. "It was nice and soft when I painted the bird cage yesterday." — *Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Serious Objection

Mrs. AAA: "How do you like your new electric washer?"

Mrs. TVA: "Not so good. Every Saturday night when I get into the thing and start to take a bath those paddle arrangements knock me off my feet."—*Whitewright Sun.*

Confessions

Bride: "Now that we're married, I've got to tell you my dreadful secret; I don't know how to cook."

Groom: "Just wait till you hear mine: I publish a poetry magazine, so there won't be anything to cook."—*Whitewright Sun.*

Crossword Puzzle

Across

1. Sleeping
7. Indefinite article
8. Great lake
9. Wager
11. Monkey
12. Terminal
13. Lick up
15. Land measure
18. Greedy
20. Conjunction
21. Rhythm

Down

1. To peck
2. A number
3. Pronoun
4. Tilled land
5. Pinch suddenly
6. Golf mound
10. Lukewarm
13. Resinous substance
14. Humming-bird
16. Bird of mythology
17. Sooner than
19. Prefix: down

[Answers Appear Elsewhere]

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Per cent" or "percent" (L. T.)—The correspondent writes:

> Please explain when "per cent" should be written as two words and when as one. My dictionary gives it as two words; but I notice that government publications frequently use it as one word, if not always.

Since "per cent" is an abbreviation of the Latin *per centum* (an adjective phrase meaning "by — or in — the hundred"), the expression has until recently been written "per cent."—the period indicating the abbreviation. The latest dictionaries, however, have progressed beyond the period stage; and, since dictionaries record usage, we confidently expect that "percent" will soon be the preference. Already the United States Government Printing Office, one of our printing style leaders, has adopted the combined form (cf. "Style Manual of the U. S. Government Printing Office," p. 199). In the latest edition of Webster's, the listing is "*per cent*, or *percent*" (no period).

We have no advice to offer, other than the familiar reminder that we should be neither the last to abandon an old custom nor the first to promote a new one. As for ourselves, we shall probably string along for a while yet with "per cent" (no period).

This may be a propitious moment to add a caution regarding the correct uses of "per cent" and "percentage."

"Per cent," as we ordinarily encounter it in constructions such as "6 per cent of the population," "bonds offered at a rate to yield 4 per cent," etc., is really an adjective phrase modifying a cardinal number used as a noun. Therefore, we might well restrict the use of "per cent" to a position following a cardinal number. (The sign "%" is reserved for technical matter.)

"Percentage" is a noun; and today its use is rapidly being narrowed to constructions in which "proportion" might be substituted. For example, we might well avoid "What per cent of them are enrolled?" because "what" is an interrogative adjective and should modify a noun — "percentage," not an adjective phrase ("per cent"). Note, however, that in "What per cent did the banker require?" the term is construed as a noun, but its adjectival nature would be apparent if the word "rate" were inserted after "what." However, Americans have a way of eliding words when the meaning is clear without them. Incidentally, we are daily confronted with a plural form, "per cents."

But we repeat the general rule: "Use *per cent* after numbers, and *percentage* (preceded by an adjective—"large," "small," "what," etc.) in other constructions.

Data (L. T.) — The correspondent writes:

> I was recently informed that it is now correct to use a singular verb with "data," since this term is usually thought of as a collective noun. Is this usage approved?

"Data" is the plural form of "datum," but we suppose that we must prepare ourselves for its wide acceptance as a collective singular noun. We could have wept when we read the following note in the latest Webster's:

> Although plural in form, *data* is not infrequently used as a singular; as, this *data* has been furnished for study and decision.

But we decided to reserve our tears for a worthier cause. After all, language does grow; and, as we have so often said, it grows from the bottom—the masses adopt a usage, and the careful speakers gradually fall into line.

While we are still reluctant to use "data" as a singular noun, we are aware that "these data are" has a pedantic sound. We may therefore resort to the use of "data" in constructions in which its number need not influence the form of other words:

> The data must be studied and considered.
>
> They gave us the data for study and decision.

And we shall remember the long *a*, *day'-ta.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

Garden Tours

ONE young woman got permission of a number of residents in her city to allow her to conduct tours through their gardens. She then let elderly people, who do not drive cars, know that she would take them through the lovely gardens of her city. In tulip time she had daily trips to make, and iris time again found her busy. Now that rose time is here, she has all she can do to care for her customers. Many times she takes her car full of passengers around the city parks to view the lovely grounds of these places.

She makes no set charge, but her customers are allowed to leave in the case on the side of the door whatever the trip seems worth to them.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Daily Anecdote

A Perfect Likeness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FENELON made frequent attempts to obtain from Cardinal Richelieu a contribution to a charity fund, but without success. The wily minister was obdurate.

In the Louvre, one day, Fenelon encountered Richelieu and remarked, "I have just been inspecting your portrait in yonder room."

"And did you beg it for a contribution?" asked Richelieu with a condescending smile.

"No, I knew it would be useless," replied Fenelon. "It was a perfect likeness."

How to Identify the Pines

THE leaves, or needles, of all pine trees grow in clusters and may be readily identified by their length and number. The Jack pine has two leaves to a cluster (occasionally three, about one and a quarter inches long; the White pine five leaves, about four inches long; the Red pine two leaves, five or six inches long; the Pitch pine three leaves, about three and a half inches long; and the Scotch pine two to a cluster, about two inches long. The cones take two years to mature.—*Canadian Forest and Outdoors.*

Welcomed to Beaver Village

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—4

"LOOK!" shouted Reddy. "Just ahead there seems to be a fine meadow where we can make a landing. There's a pond, too, but there's something odd about this pond. Look at that dam that holds the water back. And what are those queer-looking piles of sticks out there in the water? And someone has been cutting down a lot of trees all along the farther side of the pond."

"Oh, I know," said Buster Bear, "it's a beaver village. I've heard my father tell about them. He thinks they are the smartest animals there are. Oh, Boy! Won't it be fun to visit this village!" And in the excitement and anticipation of visiting a beaver village, the animals forgot all about being hungry.

They circled once or twice over the meadow to see if there were any logs hidden in the grass. Then they made a perfect landing.

"Well, if this is a beaver village, it must be a deserted one," said Racky Coon.

"Oh, no, it isn't," said Buster. "See those white pieces of wood floating in the pond? That means there are beavers here, for those white sticks are poplar wood with the bark eaten off. This is what the beavers live on—poplar bark—and the reason you don't see any beavers is that they work mostly at night. But it won't be long now until night."

"What is that thing out in the pond?" asked Reddy Squirrel from a small stump where he had climbed to get a better view, since he is one of the smallest of the animal aviators.

"Yes, that's one now! See his black head and those V-shaped ripples. He's swimming," said Buster Bear. "Just wait till he sees us; then watch what he does."

The beaver spied them at that moment. He raised his head and broad tail out of the water, doubling the tail up like a jackknife and bringing it down on the water so that it made a loud sound—a warning.

The black head came up again, and Buster called out, "Mr. Beaver! Mr. Beaver! We're friends from Animal Town."

The beaver did not again slap his tail nor dive, but came swimming straight to the side of the pond where our animal friends were standing. In a few moments he walked ashore with the water dropping from his overalls. He greeted the animals with the words, "Welcome, strangers, to Beaver Village!" Other beavers came swimming up, and soon the animals were surrounded by a crowd of curious but good-natured and friendly beavers.

The Animal Towners told the big beaver, who seemed to be the leader, all about their trip around the world, visiting animals of distant lands.

"Well! Well!" said Mr. Paddletail Beaver, "I certainly am interested in your trip; that is, to hear about it. But we beavers don't travel very far. You see, when we eat all the poplar wood in one place, we have to move on, first finding a place where there is plenty of poplar wood, and then building a dam."

The animals began to ask him all sorts of questions, why they built dams, etc.

"Well," said Mr. Paddletail, "when we first came here there was no pond—just a shallow stream. Then we built this dam to hold the water back. Those mounds you see out there in the pond are our lodges, or homes. We have an entrance under water. During the summer we cut down poplar trees and chop the branches into small enough pieces to handle easily. We then sink them to the bottom of the pond. We must have enough to last us from the time the pond freezes until the ice melts in the spring. So you see that when the pond is covered with a thick sheet of ice, we are just as snug as a bug in a rug (whatever that is).

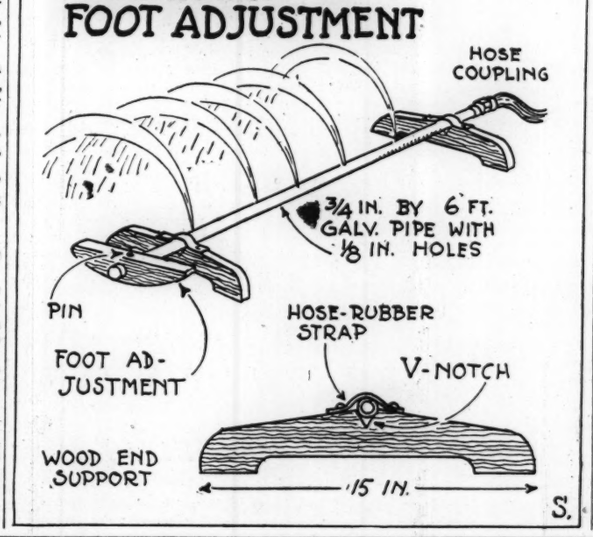
"When we are hungry, all we have to do is to dive down into the water, take a piece of poplar wood from the bottom of the pond, carry it back up into the lodge chamber, which is above the water line, eat the bark off—and it is very good; you'll love it—then put the sticks back in the pond. When spring comes, we repair our dam or lodges with these old sticks.

"Well, I've talked long enough. You animals must be hungry. Would you like to come down into the lodge for supper, or would you rather eat here on shore?"

"Mr. Paddletail, we don't wish to hurt your feelings. You seem so friendly. But if we must dive down into the pond and come up into your home through that under-water stairway entrance, or whatever you call it, I'm sure we animals would rather eat here on shore. You see, we all had a good bath before we started."

BOYLSTON DUMMER

Make It Yourself



Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Jot and the Tittle

IN A familiar passage in Matthew 5:18, Christ Jesus states that "one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled."

The jot and the tittle represent the smallest details in the writing of the Hebrew language; and the general sense of the phrase is well expressed in Goodspeed's rendering: "Not one dotting of an i or crossing of a t will be dropped from the Law. . . ." The term "jot" represents alike, and is a contraction of, the Greek *iota* and the Hebrew *Yodh*, the smallest letters of the alphabet in each case.

In Hebrew, several of the basic consonants are all but identical in form, being distinguished from one another by the use of a very small mark or excrescence, which is here referred to as the "tittle"—which in turn is a rendering of the Greek *keraion* — meaning literally "little horn."

Brevities

El Paso World News: A couple of seaweed are suggested as substitutes for spinach. It is urged in their behalf that the sand is cleaner.

Lake Butler (Fla.) Times: Won't our grandchildren have a swell time paying for the good times we didn't have?

Ohio State Journal: Conditions have improved so that wedding guests no longer try to salvage the shoes thrown at the newly-weds.

St. Louis Star-Times: The cost of living will continue to rise as long as today's luxuries become tomorrow's necessities.

Domination

IMPERIALISM based on the desire for dominion, democracies rooted in the passion for universal comfort, and commercialism spreading by the desire for gain, have each of them, it is true, sound germs of order, justice, freedom, and all productive and distributive effort. But when they work themselves out on the plane of history along the lines of dominion or control or business efficiency, they work themselves out to destruction—as the great war has demonstrated to the world.—*Basil Mathews.*

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

A SAN FRANCISCO reader submits today's cryptogram as containing a bit of good advice for those who would solve the more difficult types of messages. Double letters and the repeated suffix "SKJ" should make this fairly easy, even for beginners.

VBSND WCRYXKSKJ IXBAP CKRUAC FBEEACWY QX CKMXH YXAOSKJ PSTTSNBAQ CLRGFACY.

2. Logogriph

HERE'S a different type of puzzle for this column. It comes from a Harrogate, England, reader, who explains that it calls for various words which may be subjected to a number of processes, but which leave a perfect word after each operation.

I am a word of letters five,
And either way you may contrive
To read my meaning all the same:
Tail and behead me, I'm a name.
Change my first letter I'm a feast;
Reverse, and, strange to say, the least
Will by my aid the weightiest stir,
The rock uplift, uproot the fir.

3. Letter Changing

HERE'S an easy one from Greenlawn, L. I.: Changing only one letter at a time and forming an acceptable word each time, change SWIM to SAIL in four moves.

4. Letter Division

FROM Chicago comes another bit of letter division figuring. Each letter represents a certain digit. The letters have no particular arrangement, so the problem must be worked out arithmetically:

```
  A N ) E A S Y ( O N E
        A N
      -----
        X N S
        O E S
      -------
          Z W Y
          Z W Y
```

5. Rebus

A DORCHESTER, Mass., reader submits the following as representing in rebus form a 10-letter word. Study the letters in connection with the lines below:

G
S

On evenings when the sun has sought his nightly rest
Effulgent TOTAL still illuminate the West.

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

Odds and Ends

Century Old

There are 244 banks in the United States that are at least 100 years old.

Car Radios

The market for automobile radios is extensive, as more than 3,000,000 cars are wired for them.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Polly to the Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Evanston, Ill.

POLLY, a parrot, was responsible for the rescue of her mistress, Mrs. Ethel Green of Asbury Avenue, Evanston, recently when fumes had escaped from a basement pipe to her second-floor bedroom.

After staggering to the first floor, Mrs. Green succeeded in letting her two chow dogs out of the house; then she turned to the telephone to call for aid. She lifted the receiver, made a weak call, then fell.

Polly wasn't caged, and loudly repeated Mrs. Green's words, flying here and there and finally to the telephone stand.

The operator, upon hearing the parrot, called for help, and Polly's mistress was rescued.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Resignation

Question: A Reader is elected by the membership. After a year's service, he desires to resign, and sends his resignation to the board of directors.

(a) May the board accept this resignation? Or must it be brought for action before the body which elected him?

(b) May he appear personally and state his resignation orally? Or must it be in writing?

Answer: (a) A resignation should be addressed to the body that fills the vacancy. If the board, in this case, is authorized to fill the vacancy, the resignation may be addressed to the board. Otherwise, it must be made to the membership.

(b) If presented in a meeting, it may be made either orally or in writing. It may be stated here that unless the service is made obligatory by the bylaws, the organization has no right to refuse to accept a resignation longer than is necessary to elect a successor, provided there are no charges pending against the one wishing to resign.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

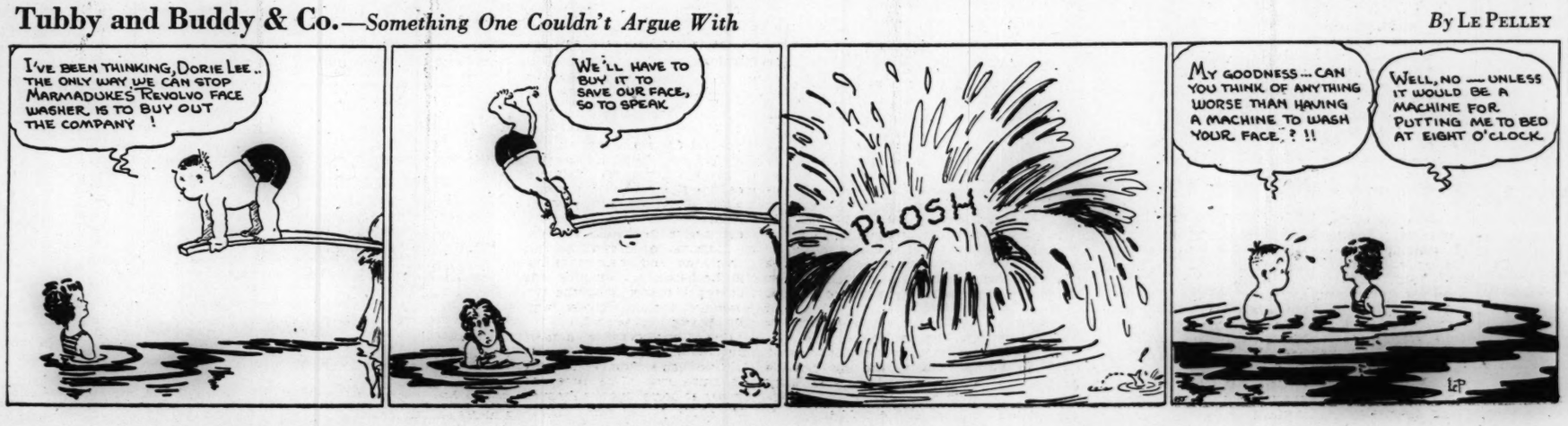
Shoe Scramble

TO PLAY this game, the contestants take off their shoes and toss them into the center of the room in one pile. The person in charge mixes the shoes thoroughly and turns out the lights.

On the signal to start, all make a dash for the pile and try to find their shoes. Persons are allowed to push or fling any shoes which do not belong to them in any direction they like. The object of the game is for each person to find his or her shoes in the dark and put them on in about ten minutes, when the lights are switched on. The person with the right shoes on the right feet gets a prize.—L. B. J., Spokane, Wash.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something One Couldn't Argue With*

By LE PELLEY


I'VE BEEN THINKING, DORIE LEE.. THE ONLY WAY WE CAN STOP MARMADUKE'S REVOLVO FACE WASHER IS TO BUY OUT THE COMPANY !
WE'LL HAVE TO BUY IT TO SAVE OUR FACE, SO TO SPEAK
PLOSH
MY GOODNESS... CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING WORSE THAN HAVING A MACHINE TO WASH YOUR FACE ? !!
WELL, NO — UNLESS IT WOULD BE A MACHINE FOR PUTTING ME TO BED AT EIGHT O'CLOCK

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Prosperity, Limited?

REPORTS which show business on the upgrade and even moving into the prosperity zone are, of course, heartening and happifying. When the Chamber of Commerce of the United States forecasts from the basis of performance in the first half of the year that 1936 when completed may prove to be "the best year in physical volume of business since 1929," that statement translates into a condition of more abundant living in many ways.

Yet it is worth while to examine a few details of the situation to determine whether this improvement is soundly based and why its effects are not more felt than they seem to be in some quarters.

For instance, with this extent of recovery why are there, according to the American Federation of Labor 11,000,000 still out of work? And why with the reported expansion of pay rolls do the costs of relief continue to draw from the Treasury nearly $150,000,000 a month?

The A. F. of L. estimates are believed by many to be excessive, but at least they show the trend when they report that roughly 6,000,000 have been re-employed since the bottom of the depression in '33 but that by the growth of population 2,000,000 new work seekers have come into the labor market since that time.

"Re-employment is not keeping pace with business recovery," the federation charges, "and lengthening of work hours is at least partly responsible for this."

An analysis of the figures on pay rolls and employment released last week by the United States Bureau of Labor statistics seems to bear out this contention at least as to what has taken place during the last year. Pay rolls increased nearly 20 per cent from June, 1935, to June, 1936, but employment during this period was spread to only 8 per cent more persons. Since there has been no comparable increase in wage rates, this pay roll gain indicates that the pick-up of production is being sustained by paying present employees for fuller hours rather than by taking on new employees. The comparison holds true through a great range of industries, such as machinery, metal mining, public utilities, building construction and food products.

The evident facts are that at this stage of recovery industry is moving away from rather than toward the spread-the-work objectives once so widely accepted. Probably the spread-the-work movement of three or four years ago actually created a slack which is now being taken up. It placed or kept numbers on the pay roll at half-time or less who only now can be employed at something approaching full time.

This is indicated by the fact that if we go back three years instead of one to compare employment and production, we find that factory employment has risen even more than factory production—that is, 36½ per cent as compared to 31 per cent.

What has happened is this: During the first phase of recovery, as measured, say, from May, 1933, to May, 1935, factory employment increased three times as fast as factory output. Plants were being tooled up and prepared for restarting; staffs were being organized and had to have a certain minimum to begin assembly; NRA codes and moral suasion were operating to distribute work among as many employees as possible.

But the last year—May, 1935, to May, 1936—has inaugurated another phase. In that twelvemonth factory production spurted ahead four times as rapidly as corresponding employment. In this second stage, approaching normal production, the trained and proficient workers already taken on are used more fully and it is accounted simply efficient management to employ their skills to the full before going to the expense of breaking in new hands.

Ordinarily in the course of the business cycle there is a third stage when normal activity is exceeded, demand swamps the plants with orders, less efficient or less trained workers are taken on and a larger number of employees must be added to produce a relatively smaller addition of output. That is the boom situation, which is unwholesome in more ways than one.

Now, the question is, must America go into another boom in order to employ—temporarily—her full labor supply or can she exercise the intelligence and social foresight to widen the opportunities of earning a livelihood—and the opportunities of becoming consumers of the national output?

Bayonets in Manchurian Business

ABOLITION of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo, embodied in a recent agreement between Tokyo and Hsinking, represents a victory for Japan's Kwantung Army, which occupies Manchuria, over the Japanese business interests, which would have preferred the maintenance of their former privileged status. To be sure the abolition is not a sudden or abrupt process. It will gradually go into effect over a period of four years.

However, from the very beginning Japanese subjects and business firms will be obliged to pay taxes to the Manchoukuo Government, an obligation from which they had hitherto been exempt. The amount to be paid in the beginning will be a quarter or a third of the regular levy, and this will be adjusted in an upward direction until full equality of tax liability is attained.

Estimates vary widely as to the amount of additional revenue which Manchoukuo will gain as a result of the change. The Finance Ministry at Hsinking conservatively estimates it at about $3,000,000. Japanese business spokesmen, who may be inclined to exaggerate the burden that will be placed on them, reckon the sum at almost $12,000,000.

Whatever the correct estimate may be, Manchoukuo can count on some revenue from its new taxing powers. This falls in line with the desires of the Kwantung Army, which was most closely identified with the creation of Manchoukuo and is anxious to see the new state become more self-supporting. There have been frequent differences of opinion between the army leaders, who are primarily interested in projects of development that promise to increase the strategic power of the country, and business representatives, who are primarily interested in making a profit. The abolition of extraterritoriality will operate to give the Kwantung Army more power as against the business interests.

One aspect of the change affects foreign powers. The Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, Mr. Chang Yen-ching, has denounced the extraterritorial rights which are still enjoyed by Americans, British, French and citizens of some other European powers, on the ground of previous treaties with China. This is in contravention of declarations which were issued by the Manchoukuo "Government" shortly after its establishment in March, 1932, promising to observe all the treaty stipulations hitherto concluded by China. Tokyo and Hsinking official spokesmen contend that this promise was implicitly bound up with the assumption that Manchoukuo would be recognized and that it lost validity when foreign powers withheld recognition.

It is unlikely that Washington and London will accept this defense of the unilateral repudiation of a treaty obligation. However, the number of foreign residents in Manchoukuo, apart from Japanese, whose status is regulated by special agreement, and of Russians, who lost extraterritorial rights after the war, is so small that administrative discretion on the part of the Manchoukuo police authorities may suffice to avert any serious disputes in connection with the new regulations.

Anglo-American Past

OF THE many subsidiary ways of insuring an amicable Anglo-American future, delving into the Anglo-American past is one of the best, according to the conference of British and United States historians held recently in London. Meanwhile, that there is very little wrong with the Anglo-American present is shown by many events fresh in public memory, such as the munificent gift which the Rockefeller Foundation has made toward the giant extension of the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the reciprocal good will revealed in the memorial set up in Boston, Lincolnshire, to the five Bostonian worthies who subsequently became Governors of Massachusetts.

At the same time, it is probably true that in England comparatively little is known of American history beyond the voyage of Columbus, the Revolution, and the Civil War. What is known, however, is known generously, and English treatment of the Revolution is often even more favorable than American. Still, the Anglo-American Historical Conference in London is no doubt right in its feeling that a closer interest in and acquaintance with the history of each of these countries on the part of nationals of the other would help to cement mutual friendship.

To further this object, arrangements have been made for closer co-operation between the historians of England and America in making known the acquisition of important manuscripts, and a mutual interest is developing of which only one instance is the fifty-volume edition of the correspondence of the Englishman, Horace Walpole, projected by Yale University.

The Shield of Brasidas

THE shield of Brasidas which, Thucydides relates, slipped from the general's arm into the sea when he was attempting to land his ship during the battle of Pylos, is reported recovered from an Attica well. Later it was recovered by the Athenians, engraved with a description of the engagement, and placed in a public place commemorating the repulse.

Brasidas lived to be greatly honored even by the foes he finally conquered. Plutarch admired Brasidas, and tells a story which serves to illuminate the warrior's character. The general caught a mouse foraging in his mess basket and when it bit him, let it go saying, "Courage, in the face of great odds, ennobleth a man and from unworth redeemeth." In The Testament of Beauty by Britain's late poet laureate, Robert Bridges, the incident is retold. The poet concludes:

> I had disliked Brasidas if he had kill'd the mouse:
> needless taking of life putteth Reason to shame.

Later Brasidas was honored as one of the founders of Amphipolis and as a final tribute the Athenians interred him in the agora. No doubt the shield of Brasidas will again be placed in some museum as a further memento of "the glory that was Greece," and also in memory of a man who was kind and who admired courage—even in a mouse.

New Deal Guilt

Book News of the Day

YES, Franklin Delano Roosevelt is "Guilty." So says an anonymous friend who represents himself as a lesser member of the brain trust throughout the Roosevelt Administration, in the latest contribution to the literature of the current presidential campaign.

Speaking for Mr. Roosevelt, and purporting to give in most cases the point of view Mr. Roosevelt himself has expressed, he pleads guilty to manifold crimes and misdemeanors as charged against the President by the conservative opposition.

But, lest there be any misunderstanding, we hasten to add that GUILTY (New York: Doubleday Doran) is a pro-New Deal book. The charge is neatly turned to reflect more discredit on the accuser than on the accused. Mr. Roosevelt is guilty of robbing the banks of their power to deprive people of their savings when most needed; of interfering with the right of the farmer to see his farm foreclosed; of depriving labor of its liberty of standing in bread lines.

* * *

He admits Mr. Roosevelt attempted "the destruction of a system of private enterprise solely for private profit"; that under NRA he tried to take away "the sacred 'liberty' of a man to do evil and to injure his fellow men"; that he sought to deprive "widows and orphans" of their "precious privilege of watching year by year the failures, the reorganizations and the inside chicanery whereby their savings are gradually wasted or diverted."

Last, and not least, he pleads guilty "of undermining the Constitution as rewritten by the American Liberty League—and 'guilty' of seeking to re-establish and maintain the Constitution written by the people of the United States."

But on two main points of conservative attack the author puts in Mr. Roosevelt's mouth no plea of guilty. They are the related charges that he took away from Congress its constitutional law-making function and that he made of himself an American dictator. On both points the book presents as evidence hitherto unpublished words of Mr. Roosevelt himself delivered on the questions involved.

After the 1934 Congressional elections there was a noticeable change in the relations between Congress and the White House. Reports were carried in the press that Mr. Roosevelt had lost control over Congress. The author takes us behind the scenes to a session of the National Emergency Council where the executives and administrators of the New Deal complained of lack of support for their bills. The President delivered a lecture on the proper functioning of the American Government, reminding them that "this is a government of separate, independent branches, each jealous of its authority—and rightly jealous.

"Some of the heads of executive departments and agencies have seemed to forget that at times, and have been impatient of inquiries or criticisms from Senators and Representatives," the President is represented as having told them.

* * *

There were a few embarrassed faces in the large circle upon which Mr. Roosevelt smiled, according to our unknown informant.

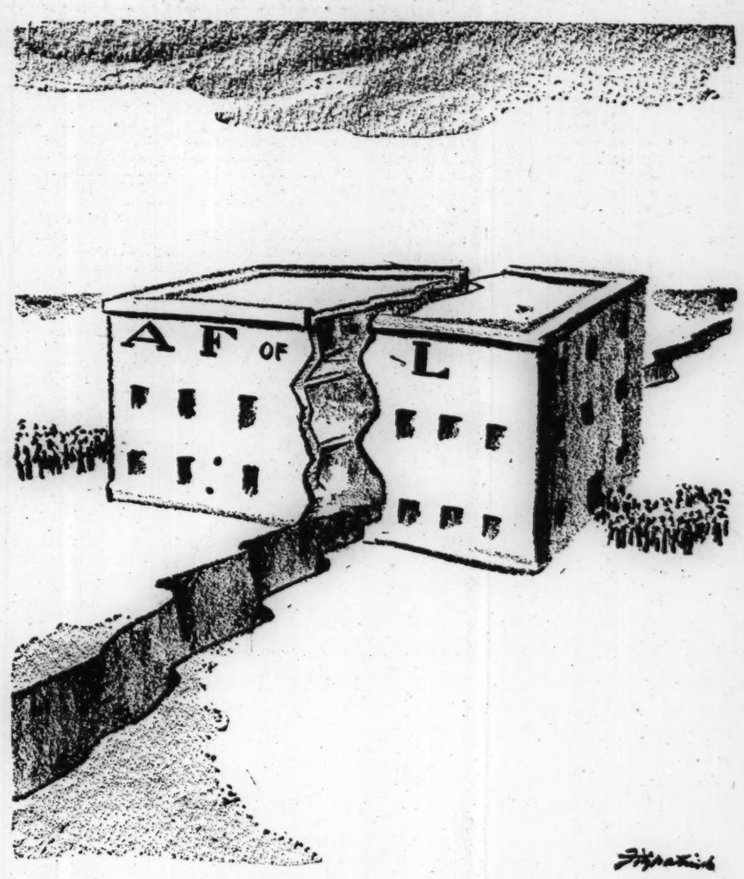
As for being a dictator, Mr. Roosevelt is quoted as both wanting and expecting to be a dictator—after he has cleared his desk in the White House for the last time and retired to private life.

Donald Richberg, stanch New Dealer and successor to General Johnson as head of NRA, writes an introduction to "Guilty." Presumably either Mr. Richberg himself wrote the book or it represents the collaboration of several New Dealers.

It is written in simple conversational style and constitutes an ABC of the Roosevelt case. It will provide pro-New Dealers with an appealing line of defense when they go on the hustings in the fall. How much effect it will have on the not-yet-committed vote is another question.

J. C. H.

A House Divided Against Itself



Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Back to the Blanket

IT WAS one of those hot dry days when the wind off the prairie felt like the breath of an oven. The only evidence of activity in this little western home town of mine was in the small dry-dust whirlwinds that would take possession of the street for an instant and then disappear like prankish children.

* * *

I paused before a Navajo shop, intent on picking out a few presents for friends back East, when I felt a gentle touch on my arm. I found myself gazing into the smiling soft eyes of a plump Indian woman who stood there with her shawl held loosely about her shoulders.

"Sarah!" I exclaimed, taking both of her hands, and a great flood of pleasure crossed her face as she replied, "And you remember me, after all these years?"

"I'd remember you anywhere."

She had kept her hand on my arm in affectionate grasp, so I put my arm around her shoulders and there we stood—Sarah with her loose calico wrapper, a plaid shawl somewhat the worse for wear, and two shiny black braids of hair, one on either shoulder. No one seeing us thus could possibly guess all the love and understanding and recollection that passed between us.

We were both thinking of the time when Sarah was a young Comanche girl going to the Indian school just outside of our little town.

* * *

Sarah in those days was always dressed in a black skirt and a starched white shirtwaist and wore her straight black hair in two soft coils at the back of her head. Sarah wanted to be a schoolteacher, and would talk to me about it in her shy quiet way.

When Sarah finished school she went out to her father's farm to keep house for him. But she still kept her desire to be a schoolteacher.

My family had a small hotel in the middle of town, and at the front our porch extended out to the edge of the sidewalk where the pillars were used as hitching posts. I was always delighted to see Sarah drive up with her tall Indian father, sit primly in the buggy until he tied the horses, which was not the usual Indian custom, and then with a smile get out and come in to see us.

On other days, and especially rainy days, I would watch other Indians drive up in their covered wagons or two- and three-seated buggies, sometimes called "surreys." Each would stop and let the squaw out to paddle around in the rain to tie the horses. Then she would wait under our porch while her husband, and sometimes other menfolk, climbed out and made a dash for the porch.

I used to stamp my foot and say, "Mother, he's a man, why doesn't he get out and tie his own horses?"

"My dear,' that is just their custom; they don't mean any disrespect by it."

"Well, I know Sarah will never go back to the blanket and wait on some man like that," I'd retort.

* * *

But here I stood with my arm around a Sarah who most certainly had gone back to the blanket.

Several days later I saw Sarah again. My mother and I were passing the grocery store where most of the Indians from the farms around gathered on Saturday to trade. Along the bench outside the store sat a row of blanketed Indian women chatting and laughing and watching their children play along the edge of the sidewalk.

There was Sarah among them looking very contented and very much at home. Pausing long enough to be shown her three children—two dusky little roly-poly toddlers and a much older boy in a car—we walked on.

Then glancing at my gray-haired mother beside me, I cried, "But mother, Sarah!—with her ambitions and dreams—why?"

And mother, who had given up a beautiful home and a schoolteaching position in the North to follow my pioneering father out West, smiled as though she knew the answer. R. S. N.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"America's Stake in Peace"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish the recent challenging articles, "America's Stake in Peace," by Prof. W. Y. Elliott, on our international policies, or want of them, might be read by all intelligent Americans.

Professor Elliott puts several grave questions which, if space did not forbid, I would seek to answer in detail. My general answer is that the United States should take the risk inseparable in modern life from leadership and national self-respect, rather than seek assumed safety in isolation.

Emotionally, mentally, actually the world is just becoming one in information, in spirit and in purpose. Less and less safely can there be division or disregard of collective welfare. All countries have joint responsibility for public order. The few great powers, by reason of their superior resources and strength, whether material or intellectual, share predominant and final responsibility.

These powers should possess and use the good sense and courage to keep the world in fair working and progressing order. Thus they would act in accord with the 1910 Nobel Peace Prize award address of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt. A people that becomes great and flinches from the consequences of greatness quickly comes to dry rot.

An affirmative policy does not mean international meddling, nor clamping down or putting a dead hand upon the domestic changes of any nation. It means a policy of international solicitude to avoid or remove causes of international rows and wars.

Commercial isolation is impracticable, and were it possible, such seclusion would but mark a return to the primitive. Instead, every effort should be made toward international equitable as well as reciprocal commercial expansion.

Political isolation of an intelligent people is as difficult to maintain as it is unnecessary and dangerous, and if followed through, will build a state of mind not far from cowardice. Negative policies are not a healthful diet for any nation.

The United States will find a safer course along the line of removal of causes and settlement of questions which bring friction tending to war.

Our foreign policy on all the seas ought to be one of positive friendly association to understand and abate complaints and troubles, the results of which this nation cannot escape. If we do not take a hand at the beginning, we shall be drawn in before the end.

I do not believe a nation can separate political isolation from moral isolation. Moral isolation is decivilization, and if it were carried out, soon the effect would be fatal to our character. AUSTIN E. GRIFFITHS

Seattle, Wash.

"Muscles in the Arm of the Law"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest Clifford Harvey's letter under heading "Muscles in the Arm of the Law," and it immediately raised a question in my mind as to what good it does to write letters to newspapers about incidents of police inefficiency.

It seems to me that reporting incidents of this kind in the right spirit to the proper authorities (though it may take a little moral courage) really does accomplish something, whereas a letter to a newspaper may never be read by those in authority and is only apt to make readers believe that the entire police force is inefficient, thus helping no one.

Westport, Conn. J. F. MULLER

Construction vs. Destruction

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

That there is need for an aggressive campaign in this country to discourage the gift of toy pistols, guns and other death-suggesting toys to children is shown in the alarming increase in the number of homicides for which children in their early teens are responsible.

The New York State Conference of Polish Clubs, after making an exhaustive study of child delinquency affecting all racial and social groups of the United States, in which it utilized the information of governmental agencies, launched the "no toy gun movement" with the aim of discouraging parents and others from giving death-suggesting toys to children.

To quote the conference report: "In our efforts to stamp out gangster murders, banditry, and organized crime by state laws prohibiting the sale of deadly weapons, nothing is done to prevent toy manufacturers and importers from flooding this country with miniature pistols, revolvers, sub-machine guns and other weapons, all of which are closely modeled upon those used by the criminal classes. This, considering the plastic mind of a child, ever open to suggestion, is a matter well worth our serious attention.

"Modern toys are needed in the modern playroom. Here a place should be provided for building and reproducing in miniature the normal life of the world as against the world suggested by the toy gun and the tin soldier. One can well start with blocks and dolls, and from there expand by adding structural sets of various types. Then there is the work bench, the hammer, the saw and plane, all comprising a new playroom philosophy aiming to develop both the mind and body of the child." EDWARD C. RYBICKI

Albany, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

Peace Movement Becalmed

By the Marquis of Lothian

THE peace movement is in the doldrums. One after another the slogans and methods on which it has placed its faith during the last fifteen years are being proved to be incapable of "delivering the goods." Some have declared that the way to disarmament is to disarm. But Great Britain, which probably put that thesis into operation more than any other European nation since 1919, considering her exposed position, and the United States, which also stood for disarmament, are both now desperately trying to make up leeway, after it had become clear that the other powerful nations were not following their example. Other champions of peace are now reversing the slogan, and declaring that the way to disarmament is to arm, so that nations which have been thinking of aggression will abandon the attempt as hopeless and accept disarmament as the only way of avoiding bankruptcy themselves. But that system will not work either because there are too many nations dissatisfied with the *status quo* to make it possible for the nations which want to maintain it to keep an absolute preponderance in their hands. And, so far, the League has found no way in which to alter the *status quo* in important respects, by pacific means.

Then there are those who have pinned their faith on nationalizing the armaments industry, on the ground that private armament makers stimulate war, or at least rumors of war, in order to make profits for themselves. But this clearly does not touch the root cause of war, which lies in national sovereignty, while in the modern totalitarian world every industry is a war industry and logically the plan means nationalization of all the main industries.

* * *

Again, there are the straight pacifists who say that war is both wrong because it is murder and futile because it creates more wrongs and injustices than it remedies, and who therefore pledge themselves to have nothing to do with war in any shape or form. But while pacifism inside a dictatorial state which seeks to drive its people to aggression might weaken the aggressor, pacifism inside a peace-loving democracy might do the work not of God but of the international gangster.

It is the same with neutrality. The policy of keeping out of war unless one's own territory is invaded or one's vital interests are involved may work for a time. It prevents a nation being involved at the beginning of a war. But it provides no security against its being involved in a world war and in so far as it may enable an international aggressor to succeed in the earlier stages of its enterprise it may involve the neutral nation in a more desperate war in the end, once the positions vital to its strategic freedom have fallen into hostile hands.

So the peace movement is in the doldrums. It has to think out its program afresh. The truth is that there is only one sure way to lasting peace on earth and that is the creation of a common government through a federation of nations, a government representative of all, which can legislate for all and which can enforce the law made by all against the individual lawbreaker. But such a consummation is quite out of reach today. National sovereignty is too strong. National differences are too wide. The differences in language and civilization and morale are too broad. There is only one force that can overcome these obstacles and create the conditions of lasting peace and that is a true and vital Christianity. For not only does Christianity tend to bring into being the unity of nations and the brotherhood of men, but inasmuch as it uplifts and ennobles and Christianizes the nations themselves, the differences between them lessen and they become able to trust one another because they are all governed by Christian principle.

* * *

The truth is that there is no method of assuring permanent peace until mankind is much more Christian than it is today. We have to be content, at present, with a less ambitious program. It seems clear that the automatic obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations as originally drafted have proved beyond the capacity of mankind in its present condition to fulfill. But that is no reason for abandoning the idea of collective action altogether.

Whether we are members of the League or not we are far more affected by events which happen elsewhere than ever before. We cannot escape the consequences of living in a world which has shrunk so enormously in terms of time and space through modern invention. Consider the worldwide repercussions of the Abyssinian or the Manchurian crises today with the quite minor effect they would have had before the war.

Mankind is being driven toward unity whether it wants it or not. In the long run peace depends on the nations being able continuously to remove grievances and satisfy legitimate claims by peaceful means and to convince would-be aggressors by reason and good will that violence does not pay. It is by persistent work upon the real difficulties of bringing peace to the still divided world rather than by enthusiastic support of the short cuts and blind alleys which so many pacifists have been exploring in the last few years that progress will be made.